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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1869.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Another Chapter of Unpublished Correspondence.

Efforts of Reverdy Johnson to Amend the Convention Pending Ratification.

Letters from Seward, Fish, Clarendon, Thornton and Johnson.

Official British Opinion of Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Close of the Negotiations with Expressions of Good Will.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1869.

The TIMES of 6th of July last gave a comprehensive history of the negotiations on the Alabama claims question, which embraced the correspondence from the time Mr. ADAMS reopened the discussion in December, 1867, down to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's letter of February 17, 1869, in which he defended the convention against the criticisms it had provoked at home. I am now permitted to make public the remainder of the correspondence, down to the 10th of May last, the date at which Mr. JOHNSON retired from his position. The last dispatch written by Mr. SEWARD, prior to his retirement from office, was the following, in response to Mr. JOHNSON's elaborate defence of himself of the 17th of February:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1869.

SIR: Your dispatch No. 112, of the 17th ult., relative to the protocol and convention recently signed by you on behalf of this Government, has this day been received and submitted to the President. He directs me to say, in reply, that it is regarded as an able and elaborate paper, and would have been communicated to the Senate had it not reached here at the close of the present session and that of his Administration. It is presumed that the attention of that body will be called to it early in the next session.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., &c.

Mr. JOHNSON was advised by cable as early as the 2d of February, that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had resolved to report adversely to the ratification of the convention, but he assumed that the coming in of a new Administration would delay final action. He therefore set to work, on his own responsibility it appears, to procure an amendment to the convention which should provide for the settlement of all claims that either Government might have upon the other. His first visit, with this view, was made to Lord CLARENDON, March 22. CLARENDON thus alluded to the interview in a dispatch to Mr. THORNTON, of the same date:

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. THORNTON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 22, 1869.

SIR: Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON called upon me to-day to propose that an amendment, of which I inclose a copy, should be made to Article I. of the convention, as he thought it would satisfactorily meet the objections entertained by the Senate to the convention, and would secure its ratification by that body.

I remarked to Mr. JOHNSON that his proposal would introduce an entirely new feature into the convention, which was for the settlement of claims between the subjects and citizens of Great Britain and the United States; but that the two Governments not having put forward any claims on each other, I could only suppose that his object was to favor the introduction of some claim by the Government of the United States for injury sustained on account of the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON did not object to this interpretation of his amendment, but said that if claims to compensation on account of the recognition by the British Government of the belligerent rights of the Confederates were brought forward by the Government of the United States, the British Government might, on its part, bring forward claims to compensation for damages done to British subjects by American blockades, which, if the confederates were not belligerents, were illegally enforced against them.

I replied that amendments had repeatedly been made during the negotiations in order to meet the wishes of the United States Government, and to secure, as it was said, the assent of the Senate, but that our course of proceeding had not been met in a corresponding spirit; and we only knew that, contrary to custom, the convention had at once been published, not only before it was ratified, but before it had been taken into consideration by the Senate; and that, to this day we had not been informed of the objections made to the convention by the Committee of the Senate or whether the Senate would come to a decision upon it or not.

Under all these circumstances, I said that it did not seem proper for Her Majesty's Government to take any further step in the matter, or to adopt any amendment of the convention, even if it had been free from objection.

Mr. JOHNSON requested me to take it into consideration, and I assured him that I would bring his proposal to the knowledge of my colleagues, but that I did not think their view of it would differ from my own.

I am, &c., CLARENDON.

[Inclosure.]

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE I. OF CLAIMS CONVENTION.

ARTICLE I. The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government upon the Government of the United States, and all claims on the part of the Government of the United States upon the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and all claims on the part of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty upon the Government of the United States, * * * * *

MR. THORNTON TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1869.

MY LORD: I have been informed by Mr. SUMNER, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that the convention on claims signed by your Lordship on the 14th of January last will be submitted to the Senate in Executive session as soon as an opportunity shall offer. But all other business has been delayed by the prolonged discussion on the Tenure of Office act.

It has been reported by the newspapers and elsewhere that Mr. SUMNER has prepared a lengthy exposition which will be submitted with the committee's adverse report on the convention, and that its tone would tend to excite a warlike feeling against England. When I last saw Mr. SUMNER, a few days ago, he of his own accord alluded to these reports, and declared in an earnest manner that his statement on the convention would in no way display a hostile spirit against us, but would merely set forth and support by strong arguments, the views held by the people of the United States with respect to the course pursued by England during the late civil war with regard to the Southern States.

As far as it is possible to form an opinion of so numerous a body as the Senate, voting in secret session upon the convention in question, my belief is that it will fail to obtain in its favor the necessary two-thirds of their votes. I have, &c.,

EDWARD THORNTON.

On the 25th of March, Mr. JOHNSON addressed the following letter to CLARENDON, setting forth his new proposition in full. It is interesting as showing a phase of the negotiations that never was fully understood:

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, March 25, 1869.

MY LORD: I know you fully concur with me that it is important to the interests and tranquillity of both our countries that the Convention signed by us on the 14th of January last should go into operation. As this cannot be effected without the ratification of the convention by the Senate of the United States, it is necessary to remove the objection which that body is supposed to entertain to it. I have reason to believe that the objection consists in the fact that the convention provides only for the settlement by arbitration of the individual claims of British subjects and American citizens upon our respective Governments, and not for any claims which either Government as such may have upon the other. If I am right in this, as I think I am, the principle of arbitration is not disapproved of. On the contrary, all that the Senate desires is, that the entire controversy as to claims shall be included within it, so as thereby to be finally settled.

My Government believe, as I am now advised, that it has a claim of its own upon Her Majesty's Government, because of the consequences resulting from a premature recognition of the Confederates during our late war; and from the fitting out of the Alabama and other similar vessels in Her Majesty's ports, and from their permitted entrance into other ports to be refitted and provisioned during their piratical cruise. The existence of such a claim makes it necessary that its ascertainment and adjustment shall be provided for as the individual claims growing out of the same circumstances.

As I explained to your Lordship, at the interview which I had the honor to have with you on Monday, the 22d instant, the decision of the arbitration upon the claim in question may be such as to give Her Majesty's Government a claim upon the United States. I therefore now officially propose to your Lordship that we sign a supplemental convention, which shall only so far alter the one of the 14th of January as to provide that the claims which either Government may have upon the other shall be included within it, and be settled in the same way. This can be done by inserting in the first article after the word "agree" in the first line, these words: "That all claims on the part of Her Majesty's Government upon the Government of the United States, and all claims of the Government of the United States upon Her Majesty's Government," and leaving the rest of the article unchanged.

Such a provision as this would, I have every reason to believe, at once result in the ratification of the convention by the Senate. And as it would in no degree compromise the rights or honor of either Government, but merely carry out the principle of arbitration upon which the convention of the 14th of January rests, I earnestly hope that Her Majesty's Government will consent to it.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Right Hon. the Earl of CLARENDON, &c., &c., &c.

CLARENDON replied to this on the 27th of March, promising attention when his colleagues should return after the Easter recess. This note was acknowledged by Mr. JOHNSON, March 29, in which he said:

"That proposition was not made in pursuance of any express instructions of my Government, but under the ample authority conferred upon me when I came to this country and since; an authority which has never been revoked, or in any particular modified."

He reiterated his opinion that the ratification of the convention would follow this amendment.

On the 6th of April CLARENDON replied to Mr. JOHNSON's proposition for an amendment in the negative, as follows:

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 6, 1869.

SIR: In my letter of the 27th ult. I had the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's Government would attentively consider the proposal respecting the claims convention contained in your letter of the 25th ult., which has for its object, by the insertion of a few words in article I., to include in the convention the claims that either Government might have on the other, as well as private claims.

Her Majesty's Government could not fail to observe that this proposal involved a wide departure from the tenor and terms of the Convention of 1868, to which, in compliance with your instructions, you have constantly pressed Her Majesty's Government to adhere, as necessary to insure the ratification of a new Convention by the Senate of the United States.

No undue importance is attached to this deviation, but I beg leave to inform you that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, it would serve no useful purpose now to consider any amendment to a convention which gave full effect to the wishes of the United States Government, and was approved by the late President and Secretary of State, who referred it for ratification to the Senate, where it appears to have encountered objections, the nature of which has not been officially made known to Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
CLARENDON.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

On the 9th of April Mr. JOHNSON transmitted the foregoing reply to Mr. FISH, accompanied by the following dispatch:

MR. JOHNSON TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, April 9, 1869.

SIR: Understanding from a private source, upon which I thought I had a right to rely, that the objection to the claims convention, submitted to the Senate by the late President, that might lead to its rejection, was that it only provided for the settlement of individual claims, and not for any that either Government in its own right might have upon the other, I addressed Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of CLARENDON, a letter on the 25th of March, proposing a modification of the convention so as to make it include Governmental claims.

On the 27th of that month I received a reply from his Lordship stating that he would lay the matter before Her Majesty's Government, and in the meantime desiring to know whether my proposition was made in pursuance of express instructions from the Government of the United States. On the 29th, in answer to this inquiry, I informed his Lordship, by a letter of that date, that it was not made in pursuance of any express instructions, but under what I believed was ample authority.

On the 6th instant I received from his Lordship a final reply to my letter of the 25th of March, declining my proposition for the reasons he assigns. I deemed it necessary to reply, in regard to some of these reasons, by a letter dated to-day. The inference which I have drawn from his Lordship's last letter is that if the proposition was made under express instructions of our Government, and promised an adjustment of the controversy, it would be agreed to. As it is all important, I think, to the interest of our country, that such an adjustment be had, I respectfully submit, if the objection to the present convention is that it does not embrace Governmental claims, that instructions be given to this Legation to endeavor to supply the omission. As you will see by my letter of to-day to his Lordship, my not having provided for them in the Convention of January was because my instructions were confined to individual claims.

With this you have copies of the entire correspondence referred to above.

I have the honor to remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The next day, April 10, Mr. JOHNSON supplemented the foregoing letter by the following cable telegram:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, April 10, 1869.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State:

Think can get this change in convention. After word "agree," first line, first article, insert "that all claims on the part of Her Majesty's Government upon the Government of the United States, and all claims of the Government of the United States upon Her Majesty's Government." Will you so instruct? Answer.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

To which Mr. FISH responded thus:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq., &c., &c.:

As the treaty is now before the Senate, no change is deemed advisable.

HAMILTON FISH.

Subsequently, to wit, on the 15th of April, CLARENDON informed Mr. JOHNSON that he was not justified in drawing conclusion from his note of the 6th of April, that the amendment would be agreed to by the British Government, if they found Mr. JOHNSON authorized to propose it. On the 19th of April, Mr. THORNTON communicated to his Government officially the information of the rejection of the treaty. He reviewed Mr. SUMNER's speech at length, but the following are the material portions of the letter:

MR. THORNTON TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

[Extract.]

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1869.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the claims convention, signed by your Lordship on the 14th of January last, was submitted to the Senate in executive session on the 13th inst., with the adverse report which had previously been decided upon by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. SUMNER availed himself of the occasion to make a long speech on the subject, and as the Senate subsequently ordered that this speech should be made public, it has been inserted in all the newspapers in the country. It was followed by a few more, all in the same sense, of which that of Mr. CHANDLER, Senator from Michigan, seems to have been the most violent against England, and in it he plainly indicated his desire that Great Britain should possess no territory upon this continent.

A vote was taken on the same day, fifty-four Senators voting against it and only one in its favor.

Your Lordship will perceive that the sum of Mr. SUMNER's assertions is that England insulted the United States by the premature, unfriendly and unnecessary proclamation of the Queen, conceding neutrality on Her Majesty's subjects; that she owes an apology for this step; that she is responsible for the property destroyed by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers, and even for the remote damage to American shipping interests, including the increase of the rate of insurance; that the Confederates were so much assisted by being able to get arms and ammunition from England, and so much encouraged by the Queen's proclamation, that the war lasted much longer than it would otherwise have done, and that we ought therefore to pay imaginary additional expenses imposed upon the United States by the prolongation of the war.

* * * *

In speaking of the reparation which it is claimed is due by Great Britain to the United States on account of Her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, Mr. SUMNER brings forward as precedents the case of the Chesapeake boarded by the Leopard, and that of the Caroline destroyed in American waters in 1837, in the former of which the act was disavowed by his Majesty's Government and compensation was made, and, in the other, though the circumstances fully warranted the act, regret was expressed that necessity should have compelled a violation of American jurisdiction; but to compare with these two cases Her Majesty's proclamation, issued by the deliberate advice of Her Majesty's Government which they were called upon to give in consequence of the President's declaration of blockade, seriously affecting all neutrals, seems an incomprehensible display of unfair argument.

* * * *

Mr. SUMNER claims that American shipping suffered an immense loss on account of the Confederate cruisers, and cites as a proof of this loss the decrease in American and the increase in British tonnage during the war; but he ignores the fact that the transfer of American vessels to the English flag was almost entirely fictitious, and that the owners, capital, masters, and crews were really the same and American, although under English names and flag. There was consequently very little actual, but only an apparent loss. That since the war shipbuilding has gradually decreased, and is still decreasing in an extraordinary manner, must be traced to some other cause than the former proceedings of the Confederate cruisers.

The idea of England being responsible for a certain portion of the expenses of the American civil war on account of its prolongation, due to the policy of Great Britain and the presence on the seas of Confederate cruisers, seems almost too preposterous to entertain; but the absurdity of it appears at once by the consideration that if the pretension were to be admitted, a nice examination would have to be made, what proportion of [illegible] the losses on shipping interests [illegible] on account of the Alabama, and what proportion [illegible] other Confederate cruisers, two of which, the Sumter and Nashville, actually sailed from Confederate ports with commissions from the Confederate Government; and further, if we are to be responsible for a part of the expenses of the war on account of its prolongation, we should have a right to know how far the United States Government are responsible for it, and to insist upon an impartial jury to examine into and decide upon the general conduct of the naval and military operations during the war.

Your Lordship will observe that Mr. SUMNER claims to be animated with an anxious desire that peace should be maintained with Great Britain; yet I know of no arguments more calculated than those contained in his speech to excite the passions of his countrymen, and to inflame that animosity which, unhappily, it is but too apparent they still feel against England.

The speech has been vehemently applauded by the whole of the Republican portion of the Press that has as yet reached this city, and most of them openly profess that the only satisfaction the United States claim that [illegible] can accept will be the cession of our possessions on this continent, as well as the Bahama Islands—a mode of settlement which has frequently been hinted at to me.

Your Lordship will doubtless have observed that, with reference to the claims convention, there have been two violations of the rules which are supposed to be in force with regard to all treaties negotiated with this country. The first is that the claims convention was published in the newspapers of this country before any action had been taken upon it by the Senate; and the second that, contrary to custom, the Senate authorized the publication of Mr. SUMNER's speech made in Executive Session. Both these acts seem to have been done in a spirit unfriendly to England, though they are probably of little importance.

On the 19th of April, Secretary FISH notified Mr. JOHNSON of the rejection of the treaty in the following note:

MR. FISH TO MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 19, 1869.

SIR: After having had under consideration for a period of three months, the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the adjustment of claims, signed by Lord STANLEY and yourself, at London, on the 14th of January last, the Senate of the United States on the 13th instant adopted a resolution, a copy of which is inclosed, declining to give its advice and consent to the ratification of that instrument.

The vote of the Senate in opposition to the ratification was practically unanimous, there being only one in favor of it, and fifty-four against it.

The President, however, is not without hope that upon a further consideration by the two Governments of the questions involved in the negotiation, they may still be found to be susceptible of an amicable and satisfactory adjustment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

On the 3d of May, Mr. JOHNSON transmitted the foregoing dispatch to Lord CLARENDON, in a note, in which he remarked:

"Notwithstanding this action of the Senate, I hope your Lordship will not infer that it is the determination of that body, or of the President of the United States, not to settle the causes of difference upon the same subjects as were embraced in the convention of January, upon terms perfectly consistent with the rights and honor of both nations.

"I think you will see conclusive evidence of this in the concluding paragraph of the dispatch from my Government, inclosing the Senate's resolution to me, which is as follows: 'The President, however, is not without hope that upon a further consideration by the two Governments of the questions involved in the negotiation, they may still be found to be susceptible of an amicable and satisfactory adjustment.'"

To which Lord CLARENDON replied:

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 4, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst.

Mr. FISH, in the last paragraph of his dispatch, says that "the President, however, is not without hope that upon a further consideration by the two Governments of the questions involved in the negotiation they may still be found to be susceptible of an amicable and satisfactory adjustment."

In the hope thus expressed by the President, I have the honor to state to you that Her Majesty's Government most cordially concur. During your residence in this country you must have had abundant evidence that it was the desire of the Government and people of England that all differences between the two countries should be honorably settled, and that their relations with the United States should be of a most friendly character.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
CLARENDON.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. JOHNSON finally wound up his efforts, and took leave of the subject in the following severe comment upon Mr. SUMNER's speech:

MR. JOHNSON TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, May 10, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, &c., &c. In relation to your dispatch No. [illegible], of course, I was aware before receiving it that the modification of the claims convention which formed the subject of the correspondence between the Earl of CLARENDON and myself, referred to in my dispatch No. 189, was declined by the President. Whether such a modification would have rendered the convention acceptable to the President and Senate I cannot know. I deem it my duty, however, to add that in my opinion no modification can now be obtained, and that this is owing to the publication of Mr. SUMNER's speech, which has not only had an unfavorable effect upon the Government, but upon the people of this country. If an opinion may be formed from the public Press, there is not the remotest chance that the demands contained in that speech will ever be recognized by England. The universal sentiment will be found adverse to such a recognition. It would be held, as I hear from every reliable source, to be an abandonment of the rights and a disregard of the honor of this Government.

I remain, with regard, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

This brings the subject down to the advent of Mr. MOTLEY, and its next phase, which has not yet even begun to assume shape, will be awaited with interest. In the meantime, the discussions in Congress will go on, and the public will be able to get a comparatively clear idea of the subject from the digests of the correspondence which have been published during the past year in the TIMES.

CYMON.

THE RAILROAD STRUGGLES.

The Atlantic and Great Western Suits in Ohio—Legal Sparring.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 12.—A commotion of no ordinary character has prevailed here for a few days past, growing out of the magnitude of the claims, in the shape of bonds and mortgages, and other indebtedness of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and for the satisfaction of which an order of Court is asked for the sale of the road, and growing out of the presence of several of the distinguished parties interested in the matters involved in the proceedings, accompanied by the greatest array of legal talent ever at one time convened in our Court House, some of them being bright stars from the New-York and Cleveland bars.

J. GOULD, who is a whole show of himself, made a grand entrée into our city, with a large retinue, in his private car. MCHENRY and suite were also here, together with a number of millionaires, one representing a foreign financial house, said to be second to none, except, perhaps, the ROTHSCHILDS.

Early last Spring petitions were filed by JOHN R. PENN and NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, representing the first mortgage bonds, asking for an order of Court to sell the road, and that JAY GOULD and W. A. O'DOHERTY be appointed to act as receivers.

Pending the proceedings as to sale, GOULD and O'DOHERTY were appointed as receivers. Subsequently, other bondholders and claimants filed petition, and other proceedings were had, complicating the matter very much, so that the fight had as many as four or five distinct parties pleading and being implicated.

When it came up before Judge W. W. BOYNTON on Wednesday for action, first on a petition subsequently filed asking the Court to remove GOULD on the ground of incompetency, he being a stockholder in and President of the Erie Road, GOULD had a host of witnesses to set this right, GOULD himself being prepared, as his attorneys said, to swear, what will astonish some folks, that he (GOULD) was not interested, either in the Erie or Atlantic and Great Western Roads to the amount of one cent.

After several hours spent in sparring and making new motions, the matter was laid over for Thursday evening. In the meantime, GOULD and his witnesses left the State, as his party claim, with the understanding that on Friday night the matter was to be heard only on legal points, and not on questions of fact. So, when his opponents tried to corner JAY GOULD on that night, there was very sharp skirmishing by the learned and honorable gentlemen, resulting in an adjournment of the whole matter until Friday next, at 10:30 o'clock, Nov. 19, at this place.

Among other matters asked for by the petitioners is an order to compel the receivers to increase their bonds, which now are only $200,000 in the aggregate, while monthly, it is averred they handle $80,000.

The claims involved in these several suits amount to the snug little sum of $70,000,000, including interest due.

Judgment Against the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company.

From the Albany Journal, Nov. 13.

In the Circuit Court this morning, the jury in the case of JOHN H. WELLS against the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $5,500 damages. The case has occupied the attention of the Court the past three days, and was submitted to the jury at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, who remained out all night. It appears from the testimony adduced on the trial, that while Mr. WELLS was standing at the station of the railroad, near the Rural Cemetery, the express train came along. The baggageman was in the habit daily of throwing out a piece of ice at the station, as the train did not stop. On this occasion the ice struck Mr. WELLS on the leg, knocked him down, and injured his spine. By the accident he was maimed for life. One of his legs is contracted, so that now it is several inches shorter than the other. His whole nervous system, it is alleged, is shattered in consequence.

A Fight in Which Dan Noble Took Part.

From the Elmira Advertiser, Nov. 13.

About 9:30 o'clock last night, DAN NOBLE and THOMAS SMITH happening to meet on Lake-street, near the Arbor, and being both under the influence of liquor, had a war of words for a few minutes over a misunderstanding which occurred between them several months since, when they agreed to go inside the Arbor and fight it out. Without ceremony they rushed into the barroom of that saloon, and hurriedly stripping themselves of all their superfluous clothing, at once pitched into each other like savages, and for a few minutes they handled each other without mercy. The Police were sent for, and soon Marshal KNEE and Captain BALDWIN of the Night Watch, with four assistants, succeeded in parting the belligerents and taking them to the lock-up for the night. They will have a hearing before Recorder KING this morning. SMITH was bleeding profusely about the face when arrested. He accuses NOBLE of using a knife. NOBLE was also quite bloody, but we believe received no serious injuries.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Funeral Sermon of the Late Mr. Peabody by the Bishop of London—Immense Audience at Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—In accordance with the announcement on Friday, the Bishop of London to-day delivered the funeral sermon on the late GEORGE PEABODY, at Westminster Abbey. The interior was still hung with the drapery of mourning. An immense congregation was present, and listened with manifest emotion to the eloquent and pathetic words of the preacher in eulogy of the great philanthropist. The Bishop said no untitled commoner ever drew around his grave so large a concourse of sincere mourners as GEORGE PEABODY. The reason was that through a long life he had labored for others, especially for the poor. Simple in his habits, unambitious of rank or power, he found his enjoyment in beneficence. It was his business to gather wealth, and his joy to give it away. His name would be the heritage of two great nations, and would form another strand of the cord binding England and America.

Another Bequest by Mr. Peabody—£150,000 to the Peabody Fund.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A few days previous to his death Mr. PEABODY gave an extra £150,000 to the Peabody Fund.

PARAGUAY.

Conflicting Reports from the Seat of War—Brazilians Again Regard the War as Ended.

LISBON, Nov. 14.—Advices received by the mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, which arrived here yesterday, confirm the previous reports of the important advantages gained by the Allied army in Paraguay. The Paraguayan troops were demoralized and deserting in large numbers. President LOPEZ was convinced that a plot existed against him in his own army, and had shot several officers and soldiers. The Allies considered the war ended, and were taking measures to increase the power of the Provisional Government and to complete the tranquilization of the country. On the other hand the Paraguayans assert that the Allied forces are utterly unable to follow up their success; that they lack provisions, munitions of war and means of transportation. It is claimed that since LOPEZ established his new lines at San Estanislaus, his forces have increased to 8,000 men, and he has forty pieces of artillery.

CUBA.

Chinamen Burning Cane Fields—A Settlement Captured by Insurgents—Attempt to Capture a Spanish Train.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—On Thursday last seven cane fields in the vicinity of Las Cruces were burnt. Since that time four Chinamen were discovered in the act of firing another cane field. They were seized and immediately executed. The settlement of Taguayaben, which was defended by thirty volunteers, has been captured by the insurgents and burnt. The insurgents were defeated while attempting to capture a railroad train. Troops have been sent to Taguayaben from Remedios. The cholera still prevails in the jurisdiction of Remedios. The steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg for New-Orleans, arrived to-day.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Collision on the Western Pacific Railroad, California—Two Passenger Trains Meet in a Fog—Ten to Fifteen Killed and Thirty to Forty Wounded—Gloom in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—A few minutes past 9 o'clock this morning, the eastern-bound train on the Western Pacific Railroad, composed of eight cars, including one sleeping car, collided with the Alameda Ferry train of four cars, near San Leandro. Both trains were going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The engines are a perfect wreck, and the cars smashed and driven through one another. The Western Pacific train left on prompt time, but the morning was so foggy that the engineer with difficulty could see any distance ahead. Upon arriving at the switch where the Western Pacific connects with the Alameda Road the train slowed, and the switch-tender being questioned whether the Alameda train had passed, answered "all right, go ahead." Soon after the trains came together with a terrific crash. The first passenger car on the Western Pacific was driven through, smashing the car. The other cars are badly damaged. The number of the killed and wounded is variously estimated at from ten to fifteen, and from thirty to fifty. It is impossible to obtain the correct number at present.

The following is a list of those known to be killed and wounded:

Killed—Alexander W. Baldwin, United States District Judge of Nevada, Virginia City; Edwd. Anderson, engineer of Western Pacific train; —— McDonald, roadmaster of the California Pacific Railroad; Mr. Boulet, Principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Oakland; Charles Martin, fireman of the Alameda train; George Thompson, fireman of the Western Pacific train; David Ward, merchant, of San Francisco; James Connolly, of Carroll Station; Max. Ehrman, merchant, of San Jose, and a man, supposed to be B. H. Fox from papers found on his body.

Wounded—J. M. Perkins, a railroad employe, badly bruised; J. P. Lowell, of Sacramento, both legs badly jammed; J. L. Bland, of San Jose, slightly; Judge William Campbell, United States District-Attorney of Nevada, left leg broken; B. B. Haley, of San Francisco, bruised; Patrick Mahon, of Oakland, both legs broken; J. C. Knap, of Pleasanton, right leg smashed, and otherwise injured. Three men were killed by the side of Mr. Knap. J. P. Peter, of San Francisco, badly bruised; Noel Lambert, carpenter on the Western Pacific Road, both legs broken; M. A. Taylor, of Chicago, bruised across the stomach; Seth Bromley, of Sacramento, one leg broken and the other badly injured; George Caldwalader, of Sacramento, badly bruised; Thomas McNulty, of San Francisco, right leg broken and foot badly bruised; Mr. Bantas, leg badly smashed and two children badly hurt.

The killed and wounded were mostly on the Western Pacific train. When the cars collided, the passengers were driven together, and crushed among the ruins. There was great difficulty in getting the passengers out of the ruins, and many could not be extricated. The legs of one man were amputated before being released from the cars. None of the passengers in the sleeping car were hurt. The badly wounded were sent to Alameda. Great excitement prevailed during the day. The catastrophe has cast a gloom over the entire city. The announcement of the accident was read from the pulpits of the churches during the morning service.

Another Railroad Accident—Fifteen or Twenty Persons Injured.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Intelligence received from a passenger who arrived here to-day is to the effect that at Des Moines, Iowa, last evening, a freight train ran into the Eastern-bound Pacific Railroad passenger train on the side track, and completely demolished the Pullman palace car "Colorado," and also two other passenger cars. Fifteen to twenty passengers were more or less injured, but fortunately no one was killed. The names of the wounded have not been ascertained.

An Arrest During the War—A Suit for Damages.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 14.—In the case of Ex-Mayor ANTHONY, of this city, against General THOMAS EWING, for false arrest, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict for the defendant. This was an action for $20,000 damages, based on the arrest of ANTHONY, while Mayor of this city, during the war, by a United States detective, who took him to Missouri, where he was discharged by General EWING, then in command of this district.

THE RUSSIAN EXPOSITION.

Representation of American Productions—One Hundred Thousand Specimens Asked For—The Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Louisville Convention requesting Ex-President FILLMORE to appoint a delegation of six persons to attend the Russian Exposition in 1870. This suggestion came from Europe. These Commissioners are to take charge of all specimens that exhibitors in the United States may desire to send, and they are especially instructed to procure thousands of samples of cotton from various States. They have also the duty of preparing and presenting to the several commercial associations of Europe such reports as will show the immense advantages and inducements offered by this country to European emigrants. The resolution also provides that Ex-President FILLMORE should be added as the Chairman of the delegation. To provide for the necessary business arrangements, Mr. FILLMORE has designated only two persons, who will have charge of the actual details, Colonel BLANTON DUNCAN, of Kentucky, and ROBERT T. SANDERS, of Tennessee. It is deemed eminently appropriate to consult the wishes of President GRANT as to who will be the best selection to represent the United States, so that the Commissioners appointed by the President in behalf of the Government may also be designated as the representatives of the commercial interests of the nation. The selection of an appropriate Commission, headed by an Ex-President of the United States, it is thought, will not only be calculated to advance the material interests of the country, but the attention paid to such a Commission, and the interchange of courtesies between them and the representatives of high rank from all European nations, will be the means of extending the social interchange of Americans everywhere with Europeans. Samples of cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, hemp, &c., or any of the multiform productions and manufactures of the United States which are to be exhibited, should be neatly arranged in packages, with labels specifying the article, the owner's name, and the city or State. They can be sent to No. 36½ Broadway, City of New-York, or to Louisville, to either of the gentlemen named, who are in active correspondence with Governor CURTIN, the American Minister, and with the Russian authorities. A hundred thousand American specimens are asked for, to show the importance and the diversity of production in our country.

PACIFIC COAST.

Immigrant Accommodation at San Francisco—Portland and New-York—The Washington Territorial Legislature Again Without a Quorum.

The California Immigrant Union has advertised for proposals for building an immigrant depot capable of accommodating from 800 to 1,000 boarders. The California Legislature will occupy the new Capitol building in Sacramento during their next session. The people of Sacramento are arranging to celebrate the occupation of the new Capitol in a becoming manner. A surveying party of the San Diego, El Paso and Memphis Railroad passed the summit of the range of mountains between San Diego and Fort Yuma. They report the grade to be less than a hundred feet per mile. A number of Eastern capitalists are traveling through Oregon with the view of establishing a direct line of vessels between Portland and New-York. The Washington Territory Legislature is again without a quorum. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the seceding members.

FIRES.

The "Republican Wigwam," Chicago, Burned—Partial Destruction of a Tannery in Maine—Flour Mills in Cleveland Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The large frame building known as the Republican Wigwam, corner Lake and Market streets, was destroyed by fire last evening. Total loss, $40,000; insurance about $21,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Gorham, Me., says the extensive tannery of STEPHEN HINKLEY & BROTHERS was nearly destroyed by fire last night, with a large amount of manufactured stock. One or two storehouses were saved. Loss about $50,000; insured for $21,500.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14.—JACOB LAISY's flour mill was burned last evening. Loss $40,000; insured for $28,000.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—J. MEHRINGER's stable, corner of First and Market streets, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Eight horses were burned to death. Loss $1,500; insurance $600. The flames communicated to the shop of the Southwestern Furniture Manufacturing Company, which was also totally destroyed. Loss $4,000; no insurance. The finishing shop of the same Company was burned this evening. Loss $1,000; insurance $600.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 14.—The wooden building belonging to the group known as the Commonwealth Mills, at Norwich Falls, was partially burned last night. The building was three stories in height, and occupied by J. HUNT SMITH for the manufacture of worsted braid, and the Hopkins and Allyne Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of pistols. Both concerns lose heavily, and are insured.

The Chicago Stock Board—Election of Officers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The new Chicago Stock Board, yesterday afternoon, elected the following officers: President, C. B. Goodyear; Vice-President, H. M. Thompson; Secretary, A. S. Dalzell; Caller, Colonel Charles A. Crane. Committees were appointed by the Executive, on membership, on arbitration, and appeal. The present membership numbers about seventy, mostly bankers and brokers, and real estate dealers.

Railroad Accident—Struck by a Lightning Express Train.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 14.—The lightning express train bound south on the Hudson River Railroad struck a horse and wagon near Stockport yesterday afternoon. Mr. VAN DECARE, of Stockport, who was in the vehicle, was hurled on the platform of the locomotive and carried half a mile before he was discovered. He was badly injured about the head and breast.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—JOHN POXLEY, who was arrested in this city for having burglar's tools in his possession, proves to be an escaped convict from Sing Sing with a four years' unexpired term to serve. He has been sent back in charge of a New-York officer.

CLEVELAND, Tenn., Nov. 14.—The Georgia State Fair excursionists have reached this point all well. A special train of two palace cars and smoking and baggage cars met them at Lynchburg, accompanied by Colonel HALBERT, General Superintendent of the Georgia Railroad, and a Committee of six gentlemen sent out by the State Society to meet the guests.

HARTFORD, Nov. 14.—A snow storm commenced this morning, and continued during the day and evening, melting as it fell. Weather moderate.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—Captain D. PIERCE, a recently pardoned convict, was arrested to-day for dealing in bogus bank checks.

READING, Pa., Nov. 14.—ROBERT W. DEVINE hung himself last night in the jail where he was confined for deserting his wife. He left a letter reproaching his wife for her evil ways.

RICHARD ENGLEHART, aged 14 years, committed suicide by throwing himself under a railroad train on the Lebanon Valley road last evening, while intoxicated. No clue has been obtained to the murderer of JOSHUA MILLER.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 14.—GILMAN W. CANE was crushed to death on Friday by being caught in the machinery of the mill in which he was employed at Orono, Me.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 14.—Mrs. RIEHL, the wife of FRANK RIEHL, a butcher on Monroe-street, was found dead this morning with her head crushed. It is believed that her husband murdered her, as he has fled.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Official Returns by Counties.

We have the following additional returns of the official vote by counties:

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Sigel	6649	Nelson	2380
Greeley	6632	Allen	2373
Chatfield	6631	Bristol	2385
Townsend	6765	Champlain	2459
Taylor	6630	Richmond	2362
Hayt	6630	Wright	2360
Conover	6635	Laflin	2355
Mason	6630	Lott	2345
Woodruff	[illegible]	Earl	2346
Senator.			
Allen D. Scott	6344	Jonas K. Button	3073
Assembly.			
1. F. B. Brewer	1780	Chauncey Warren	844
Matt. P. Bemus	2386	A. Langworthy	2111
2. O. S. Winans	2361		

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Sigel	4450	Nelson	3794
Greeley	4450	Allen	3788
Townsend	4486	Champlain	3796
Chatfield	4499	Bristol	3796
Taylor	4497	Richmond	3786
Hayt	4497	Wright	3786
Conover	4496	Laflin	3786
Senator.			
Lewis B. Kingsley	4348	Jno. F. Hubbard, Jr.	4023

ERIE COUNTY.

Sigel	13407	Nelson	11810
Greeley	11602	Allen	12047
Senator.			
Loren L. Lewis	12244	Asher P. Nichols	11985
Assembly.			
1. John Masters	2030	Geo. J. Bamler	2734
2. Jas. Franklin	2584	Chas. B. Guthrie	2457
3. A. H. Blossom	2640	Israel T. Hatch	2507
4. Albert Pickard	1702	H. B. Ransom	2333
5. Lyman Oatman	2578	John M. Wiley	2286

GENESEE COUNTY.

Sigel	2303	Nelson	2022
Greeley	2625	Allen	2026
Townsend	2305	Champlain	2026
Chatfield	2305	Bristol	2024
Taylor	2308	Richmond	2019
Hayt	2283	Wright	2020
Conover	2306	Laflin	2020
Mason	2313	Lott	1978
Woodruff	2310	Earl	1978
Senator.			
George Bowen	2579	R. W. Skeels	2028
Assembly.			
Edw. C. Walker	2361	Alanson T. Drake	2049

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Sigel	213	Nelson	475
Greeley	210	Allen	475
Townsend	212	Champlain	474
Chatfield	212	Bristol	474
Taylor	212	Richmond	473
Hayt	212	Wright	474
Conover	212	Laflin	474
Mason	168	Lott	400
Woodruff	168	Earl	400
Senator.			
T. G. Younglove	197	Isaiah Blood	488
Assembly.			
Daniel O. Cleveland	220	John F. Empie	466

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Sigel	4096	Nelson	3611
Greeley	4024	Allen	3678
Chatfield	4163	Bristol	3597
Townsend	4161	Champlain	3597
Taylor	4130	Richmond	3626
Hayt	4164	Wright	3604
Conover	4146	Laflin	3621
Mason	4065	Lott	3627
Woodruff	3729	Earl	3630
Senator.			
A. R. Elwood	4068	J. F. Horsch	3650
Assembly.			
D. A. Northrup	4106	A. Bridenbecker	3614

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Sigel	3312	Nelson	3710
Greeley	2863	Allen	3730
Townsend	3319	Champlain	3712
Chatfield	3319	Bristol	3712
Taylor	3316	Richmond	3720
Hayt	3316	Wright	3280
Conover	3319	Laflin	3719
Mason	3346	Lott	3451
Woodruff	3283	Earl	3662
Senator.			
T. G. Younglove	3170	Isaiah Blood	3658
Assembly.			
		Jas. Shanahan	610 maj.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Sigel	4707	Nelson	3517
Greeley	4687	Allen	3626
Chatfield	4738	Bristol	3614
Townsend	4732	Champlain	3613
Taylor	4670	Richmond	3625
Hayt	4737	Wright	3615
Senator.			
Wm. B. Woodin	4715	N. R. Merrick	3697
Assembly.			
1. A. S. Wood	2400	E. N. Thomas	2364
2. Amasa Hall	1990	T. S. Jackson	1451

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

	For.	Against.
Previously reported	88829	99993
Livingston	2729	2647
Seneca	2517	1746
Delaware	2666	3627
Suffolk	2652	2517
Yates	1478	1504
Schoharie		2306 maj.
Rockland	1012	1646
Chautauqua	5078	2359
Cortland	2404	1657
Herkimer	3249	2593
Schuyler	1268	1487
Washington	3579	2783
Wayne	2868	2347
Warren	1470	1692
Total, 35 counties	118,294	128,020

JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

	For.	Against.
Previously reported	96361	77184
Livingston	2064	2188
Seneca	2484	1758
Delaware	3637	3070
Orleans	2392	1419
Suffolk	2472	2072
Yates	1512	1402
Schoharie		2113 maj.
Rockland	976	1554
Chautauqua	6401	2497
Cortland	2800	1290
Herkimer	3462	3180
Schuyler	1796	692
Washington	3868	2400
Wayne	4550	842
Warren	1875	1162
Total, 37 counties	136,309	106,413

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

	For.	Against.
Previously reported	96121	96587
Livingston	2446	3906
Seneca	1926	2444
Delaware	3708	3809
Orleans	1770	2529
Suffolk	2868	2436
Schoharie	1732 maj.	
Chautauqua	3376	6149
Cortland	1608	2626
Herkimer	3183	3905
Rockland	1645	906
Schuyler	1462	1646
Washington	2862	3777
Wayne	3217	3246
Warren	1610	1436
Total, 35 counties	129,422	134,697

UNIFORM ASSESSMENTS.

	For.	Against.
Previously reported	83741	85739
Seneca	2555	1644
Delaware	3265	2954
Schoharie		2157 maj.
Chautauqua	3658	3802
Herkimer	3069	3677
Rockland	839	1605
Schuyler	1192	1398
Suffolk	2687	2696
Washington	3311	2948
Wayne	2658	2864
Warren	1482	1170
Total, 21 counties	[illegible]	112,116

Singular Death in Mulberry-Street—Intemperance the Supposed Cause.

For some time past JOHN SMITH and MARY, his wife, both natives of Ireland, and aged about 30 years, have resided in the lodging house of PATRICK WARD, at No. 37 Mulberry-street. Both were habitual drunkards and frequently disturbed the house by their quarrels. About 11 o'clock yesterday morning the usual noises were heard in their room, but no attention was paid to the matter, but about 1 o'clock WARD happening to go into the room found the woman lying dead on the bed. The husband had apparently left the house, for he was not arrested until 4:30 o'clock, when he was taken by Officer RIKER, of the Sixth Precinct, and locked up in the Franklin-street Police Station, to await an investigation by the Coroner. He protests that he had no hand in causing the death of his wife, and there being no especial marks of violence upon the body, it is presumed that death was induced by intemperance.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Great Excitement Over Them in Kings County.

The Tone of Public Opinion—Latest Revelations—District-Attorney Morris' Threats to Indict and Convict the Perpetrators of the Great Fraud.

The tone of Brooklyn Democratic politicians is now despondent. The work which they overdid has had to be undone in large measure, partly through fear of the terrible threats that are made in various quarters, intimations of vigilance committees, District-Attorney MORRIS and his threatened indictments and convictions, and the last fear of losing the support of earnest, honest and respectable Democrats at the next election. First of all the canvassers did their work of counting out every man whom the "Ring" or Democratic General Committee of Kings County said should be counted out, but owing to a superabundance of whisky, &c., on election night, some accidents occurred by which the count fell short for the men to be counted in; so, after the canvassers had finished their part of the fraudulent transaction, and their returns were made out, and the papers, duly sealed, were handed over to the Supervisors of the respective wards, excepting in some cases where such Supervisors happened to be Republicans,—after all this the magnates of the Democratic Party, certain Supervisors and others who had access to the returns as made by the canvassers, set to work, opened them in defiance and in violation of law, erased the unpleasant figures which told a majority for ANTHONY WALTER for Sheriff, and MCLEER for Street Commissioner, instead of those who now claim to be elected, and inserted, in the clumsiest style, other figures, so as to make out that CUNNINGHAM was elected Sheriff, and FUREY, Street Commissioner. Truly the Supervisors, in their capacity as county canvassers, made a bold stroke for carrying the fraudulent returns through their Board, but the Republicans, although not in the majority, had the power of right on their side, and had the genius for showing up and exposing the barefaced frauds as they were unsealed. One after another of these reckless and wicked transactions have already been turned back upon their sources for "correction," which means for a ride on the back track, so as to make an aspect of decency for the purpose, if possible, of warding off the heavy blow of public opinion and universal condemnation on the part of electors whose ballots were "lumped" by scores, and called out for tally on the "one for you and two for me" basis of computation. District-Attorney MORRIS soon came to the surface, and, although a Democrat and elected by Democratic votes, announced the suspicion that a great and flagrant fraud had been perpetrated upon the electors of Kings County, and so he publicly declared. In a few days, he having been challenged meantime, he published a further pronunciamento, in which he declared that what was at first a suspicion on his part, he had discovered to be an unmistakable verity. His own language furnishes the reader with the best explanation of the ground he has taken. His letter, which we subjoin, was addressed to the Brooklyn Eagle, in reply to some of its editorial criticisms and doubts as to his earnestness and honesty in the premises. Here it is:

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

I cannot consent to occupy a false position in reference to the alleged election frauds, and must, therefore, beg leave to correct the erroneous impression your article in yesterday's Eagle upon the subject is calculated to produce. After referring to my card of yesterday, you say: "The action of the District-Attorney was probably as disappointing to the malignants who sought to impute wholesale conspiracy to the Democratic Party, as were the articles in [illegible] of Judge BARNARD, [illegible] the Eagle in the same vein." This is calculated to create the impression that, in publishing the card referred to, I was playing a game of "bluff." Such was not the fact. I published the card simply because I then believed that gross frauds had been committed, and that it was my duty to do all in my power to detect the guilty parties, and see that they were brought to justice. Subsequent developments have fully established the fact that my belief was not unfounded. In order that the people may not [illegible] the efforts in behalf of justice and right, I simply say that an infamous contemplated fraud has been perpetrated against the entire community. But this is not the time nor the place to unmask the criminals; nor do I intend, in advance of a judicial investigation, to publish the facts. I again call upon the people to assist me, and especially do I appeal to all honest Democrats to help wipe out the burning disgrace that a few dishonest schemers, to forward their own views, have brought upon our party. The outrage that has been perpetrated shall not be plastered over with ingenious devices. I know full well the difficulties to be encountered, and do not expect to be able to bring all the guilty parties to justice, but I do expect to be able to expose a good portion of the hideous deformity of this gigantic outrage. I trust that my views upon this subject will now be understood. The other portion of your article is calculated to mislead the public. You say:

"The law, in providing three full separate copies of the returns, has afforded a safeguard against any forgery subsequent to the delivery of the three copies to their separate destinations. If any forger could get hold of the Supervisor's copy, and unseal and tamper with that, he would still be detected, unless he could bribe the Police authorities and the City Clerk, and alter the other copies correspondingly. This brings the inquiry as to fraud down to the individual district canvassers, and renders it certain that whatever alterations were made, must have been during the progress of the canvass, and while the Police and citizens had a legal right to be present and watch the count and the making up of the returns at the place of polling."

It is true, as you say, "citizens had a legal right to be present and watch the count," but how was that right respected by the canvassers? Why, in many cases the canvassers so arranged themselves as to render it impossible for any citizen to see whether the ballots were counted right or not—in others the people were turned out of the rooms and the doors locked against them—in others the lights were put out—in some the ballot-boxes were abandoned because the people insisted upon their legal right to see every vote counted—in fact, every trick, device and outrage that could be devised by perjured villains in aid of the consummation of their devilish scheme was resorted to. I am amazed at the patience and forbearance of the people in thus witnessing the destruction of their dearest right—the right to say who should make and administer the laws that are to govern the community; it evinced faith in the law and its administration in this county—they shall not be disappointed. No, Mr. Editor, you are mistaken in supposing that the wrong is entirely with the canvassers; they were but the paid hirelings. I repeat, paid hirelings—the planners and plotters of this infamy remained in the background, or at least supposed they did. I repeat again, they supposed they did. Your remarks in regard to the returns would be correct if the canvassers had done their duty; but when it is known that in many cases the returns were not delivered to either the Supervisors, City Clerk or at Police Headquarters until long after the completion of the canvass, the checks against fraud provided by law do not amount to much.

S. D. MORRIS, District-Attorney.

Subsequent to the foregoing letter Mr. MORRIS gave out publicly that he had discovered that the rightfully elected Sheriff was ANTHONY WALTER, and the rightfully elected Street Commissioner was JAMES MCLEER. These facts have led the public to speculate upon who the District-Attorney will present to the Grand Jury for indictment—whether his action will include canvassers alone, or canvassers and members of the Democratic General Committee, and Supervisors who are generally suspected of having taken part in the frauds. In connection with the whole affair it is assumed that Mr. W. W. GOODRICH, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Fifth District, will take advantage of the demoralization in the returns to strengthen himself in his efforts to maintain his rights as duly elected Representative. Mr. P. H. HORGAN, of No. 149 Union-street, describes what he observed and heard in the Seventh District of the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, on election night. He says: "I heard CUNNINGHAM's name called several times by Mr. NEVINS, (canvasser,) while I distinctly saw WALTER's name on the ticket. Out of one hundred and odd split tickets WALTER received less than thirty. The balance of the State tickets were not counted one by one, but in bulk to suit. After asking the poll clerks the number of votes cast, Mr. NEVINS then proceeded, secundum artem, to apportion the vote counted. This done, he announced the vote as follows: CUNNINGHAM, 461; WALTER, 291." Some canvassers of other districts have confessed that they received $10 to make the returns so as to count out WALTER and MCLEER. Revelations of fraud on the part of canvassers, and ludicrous descriptions of scenes in the polling places on the night of election are told all over the City, in offices, saloons, restaurants and workshops. The public feeling is worked up to a most excited pitch, and the politicians know that their safety consists in not only taking the back track in the present transaction, but in preparing for occupying a back seat in the future of their party operations.

Hartford and Erie Stock and Bonds in Boston.

From the Boston Times, Nov. 13.

To-day closes an unusual exciting one in the stock market, and transactions in Hartford and Erie stock and bonds to-day have been enormous—over 100,000 of the latter being sold at the morning session of the Stock Exchange, and 3,000 shares of the stock. The stock opened at 12, declined to 11⅞ on first call, but on second call advanced to 12¼, large orders coming in by telegraph and letters from the country. The bonds, after touching 41, advanced to 41½, closing firm.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

Raising of a Frigate Sunk in the Delaware During the Revolution.

From the Philadelphia Age, Nov. 13.

The hull of the frigate *Augusta*—a vessel that had a short but conspicuous career in the war of the colonists against the mother country—has at last been exhumed from the mud of the Delaware. The exposure of this relic of the revolution deserves more than a passing notice. Early in the month of October, 1777, the British fleet consisting of the *Roebuck*, 44 guns; *Merlin*, 18 guns, and a galley of 9 guns, commenced from the mouth of the Delaware a gradual approach to our city, which they purposed bombarding. To prevent this movement, the colonists had the famous little *Wasp* and the *Lexington*, with a few tenders; but they could only harass these vessels. But to prevent their upward progress, the Americans, as a further defence, constructed a fort on the lower end of Hog Island, and between that and the fort on the Jersey shore just opposite they sunk a number of hulks, thus preventing the passage up the river of any heavy vessel. On the 20th of October, 1777, the British vessels named attacked these forts, but a fleet of fire rafts drove them down the river.

On the 22d of the same month the new frigate *Augusta*, direct from England, reinforced the British force. She was one of the old-fashioned, cumbersome double-deckers, with high sides, bristling with guns. She was loaded with ammunition, shot, and a surplus armament for light ships, which the British hoped to construct on this side of the Atlantic.

The fleet, thus increased, reattacked the fort on the Jersey shore, above Woodbury Creek, being cooperated with by 2,000 Hessians on shore, under command of General Donop. The commander of the American galley *Chatham* had twelve smaller galleys lying just below our city, and hearing of the approach of the British, dropped down stream, and on the afternoon of the 24th, opened the engagement with the four British frigates. This engagement lasted into the night, during which the *Augusta* grounded, and her consorts fled down the river. The *Augusta* was on the next morning discovered, attacked and set on fire. Of the 300 men she had on board, just one-half were drowned, by leaping ashore or being carried down by the frigate when she sunk. Here, in this mud bank, lying near the Jersey shore, opposite Hog Island, she has been imbedded—the deposits accumulating, until the hull sat in the mire to the depth of fourteen feet.

About two weeks ago, James Powell, Jos. Moore, Geo. Murphy, Gabriel Sheppard and Chas. Meyers conceived the idea of raising the wreck and reap pay for their labors by selling whatever it might contain. Submarine workers were employed; chains were passed beneath the old frame, and attached to canal boats on either side. The latter were partially filled with water, the cables passing under the hull of the wreck were tightened, and the water pumped out of the boats. The latter becoming buoyant rose up, and with them the remains of the *Augusta*, which finally were towed to Gloucester. Here, within the past few days, three of the old-fashioned guns were taken from her; a number of skulls, remnants of the ill-fated Britons; sixty tons of shot, used in the small smooth bore cannon of the time; a great quantity of Kentledge ballast, consisting of blocks of cast iron, and a large number of relics, which will be highly prized. Among these were a silver spear, marked "H. W., 1746," a fat old bull's eye watch, with its works eaten up by rust, a number of guineas with a raised profile of George III., and some silver coin dated 1760. The frame of the *Augusta* is of Irish oak, and the wood is sound and proof against decomposition. It is hinted that after the persons who have raised her relieve her of all solid and salable material, they mean to offer the hulk to the city at a liberal price.

Important Discoveries in the Northwest.

From the Toronto Globe, Nov. 12.

During the Summer just closed good work appears to have been done by the Geological survey in the Lake Superior region. Professor Bell's party have all returned to their Winter quarters, after having experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to the life of the first explorers in the distant wilderness. We understand that the results of the expedition include a complete topographical and geological survey of Lake Nipigon and an exploration of much of the surrounding country. This lake, it appears, will rank in point of size with the other great lakes of the St. Lawrence, forming the sixth and last in the chain. Professor Bell has not yet been able to map the whole of his extensive survey, but thinks the area of Lake Nipigon will be found to exceed that of Lake Ontario, or even Lake Erie—some 500 miles or more of coast line having been traversed. This great lake is drained by the Nipigon River, or upward continuation of the St. Lawrence beyond Lake Superior, which is described as a very large clear-water stream, about thirty miles in length. Upward of a dozen rivers of considerable size are reported to empty into Lake Nipigon from all sides. We understand that one of the most singular features in the geography of this beautiful lake, is the immense quantity of islands which are scattered throughout its whole extent and presenting a great variety in size, form and elevation. It appears that geological discoveries of a highly interesting and important nature have been made, and that, contrary to common belief, a large extent of level land with deep and fertile soil exists in the Nipigon country. Professor Bell had received instructions, in addition to his geological explorations to obtain as much information as possible in regard to a route to our great Western territory, and his discoveries in this direction are, perhaps, not the least important of the results of the expedition. If we are not mistaken he has found that this country, so far from being a difficult one, offers great facilities for railway construction. Further, he has, we believe, ascertained that the elevation of Lake Nipigon above Lake Superior is very moderate, and consequently this lake may be found useful for the purposes of navigation in the desired direction. It will, of course, require considerable time to elaborate for publication all the geological data obtained upon this survey, but it is to be hoped that a special report on the engineering capabilities of the country will be obtained as soon as possible, since it is so desirable to have all the information available before finally adopting any route.

The Last Hours of Amos Kendall.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 12.

The venerable and beloved citizen named above died this morning, after a protracted illness, at the age of 81. The present generation of our city will remember him only as the mild-looking white-haired Christian gentleman, conspicuous in every good work and deed of benevolence, but old men among us call him to mind as one of the most conspicuous figures in the stormy party times of forty years ago.

His dying moments were peaceful and quiet, he retaining consciousness to the last. Until 12 o'clock last night he slept very well, but after that seemed more restless. He awoke shortly before sunrise this morning, and requested that the blinds of his room be opened, in order that he might see the sun rise, the sight of which he seemed to enjoy. About 8 o'clock he began to breathe heavier, and it was evident that the end was near. His family were gathered around the bedside, of whom he took affectionate leave, and expired about 8:30 o'clock, his last audible words being "Joy ! Joy !"

When he first awoke this morning he seemed somewhat confused, evidently thinking that he was about to start on a journey, as he cautioned his daughter, Mrs. Stickney, to hasten with the packing of the trunks or they would be late for the train. He soon brightened up, however, and was perfectly conscious until the last. He has been entirely resigned for several weeks past, having taken leave of his family about three weeks ago, and constantly prayed that the Lord would soon call him home, though begged for grace to be resigned until it should be the will of Almighty God to take him.

Mrs. Stickney, approaching his bedside yesterday, asked him if all was clear? To which he replied, "Yes, yes, all is clear; all is clear."

Mr. Kendall has been in bad health for some time past, and very infirm. He caught cold while on a trip to the Adirondacks, which was followed, on his return to Washington, by a sort of bilious fever, but the main cause of his death seems to have been from exhaustion of the digestive organs and the effects of old age.

Greenbacks, Not Coin, Wanted.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Nov. 4.

A notice has been issued by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to its agents—a copy of it being posted at the ticket office of the passenger depot in this city—directing that on and after Nov. 1 all freight charges and ticket rates payable in currency will be receivable only in currency. Coin will not be accepted at any figure. People designing to go East will bear this fact in mind. If by any accident they delay applying for tickets until a few moments before the departure of trains, and have not the greenbacks to tender, they will have to remain over twenty-four hours, or else pay train rates, which will greatly increase the expense.

Wyllys Warner, M. A.

From the New-Haven Journal, Nov. 13.

Our citizens were startled yesterday morning by the intelligence of the sudden and altogether unexpected death of Mr. Wyllys Warner, Secretary of Yale College, which occurred at Chicago Thursday morning. It appears that on Friday last he received a telegram from his son-in-law, Lyman Baird, Esq., notifying him that his presence there was required on business connected with the estate of the late Prof. Olmstead. Saturday evening he suffered a return of symptoms of heart disease, and consulted his family physician as to the safety of his making such a journey. He was advised that there was no reason to apprehend that any injury would be caused—or the climax of the disease hastened by the trip—that it was quite as likely to prove beneficial. Accordingly, Mr. Warner left here Monday noon, in company with his daughter, and, taking a car, reached Chicago Tuesday night. Next day he appeared to be in his usual health, and nothing unusual was observed in his appearance until Thursday forenoon, when, soon after entering Mr. Baird's office, he fell to the floor and expired almost immediately. Yesterday, no communication could be secured with his friends in Chicago, and it is expected that the remains of the deceased will arrive here to-day. Mr. Warner was in his 70th year, and had been identified with Yale College for more than forty years, a great part of the time as Treasurer, and at the time of his death holding the office of Secretary. He was the agent selected to raise the first $100,000 in aid of the College, and has ever been warmly devoted to its interests. By his unimpeachable character, genial manners and equable temper, he attached to himself many warm friends, who will deeply regret his death.

Arrival of Miss Rye at Quebec with Seventy Small Children.

From the Montreal Witness, Nov. 12.

Miss Rye, bringing with her a batch of ten girls and seventy children immigrants, arrived at Quebec, by the steamship *Hibernian* from Liverpool, on Tuesday. The ten girls, with the exception of two who come to families in Montreal, passed to Upper Canada. The seventy children, the majority of whom are females, are of an average age of seven years. A number of them are not more than three years old, and a few about 12. A widow woman and two children were also brought out by Miss Rye, who passed through Montreal yesterday with her charge, from Port Levi on her way up West. The seventy children are either orphans or the children of poor and destitute parents. The old jail at Niagara having been purchased and fitted up as a sort of orphanage home for the above children, Miss Rye proceeds there direct from Montreal. On the voyage out, none of her party were sick beyond ordinary sea-sickness, and all landed at Quebec in the best of health and spirits.

Letter from Senator Sherman.

Hon. John Sherman of Ohio, has written the following reply to an invitation to attend the Georgia State Fair at Macon:

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1869.

Dear Sir: I have been postponing for a long time an answer to your invitation to attend the Georgia State Fair at Macon, on the 16th of November next, with the sincere hope that I might be able to accept it; but it is now manifest that I will not be able to leave here in time to do so. I desire very much to visit not only your State, but all the Gulf and cotton States, to learn by actual observation the great resources of that very important section of our common country. The heat and animosity growing out of the institution of slavery for a long time precluded one of my political convictions from doing so with satisfaction, but now I feel that in the changed condition of affairs, no reason exists why I could not do so. My earnest wish is to contribute in every way possible to the development and prosperity of the South. For that purpose it is a public duty to study your resources—to become acquainted with your wants—the character and inclinations of your people, and especially their productions and employments. Nearly all the public men of this section have confined their visits to the East or the West, and we only know of the cultivation of cotton and rice as we do of tea and coffee by what we read and not by what we see. Your State Fair would give me an excellent opportunity to learn many things, and I regret my inability to attend it. I hope, however, to pass through the South before the meeting of Congress, and if I do so will be very happy to meet you at Savannah. I am truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

T. P. Robb, Esq., Collector, &c.

The Troy Laundresses and Collar Makers and A. T. Stewart.

The Troy collar makers and laundresses, after a long contest with their employers for higher wages, established a "Cooperative Laundry," with the view of competing with their late masters. They failed, however, in getting sufficient work to keep the laundry in operation, and at last determined to establish a manufactory for the purpose of making enough collars and cuffs to keep the laundresses busy. The goods they turned out were excellent, and agents were engaged to sell the same to New-York houses. As the society offered the collars and cuffs at nearly twenty per cent. below the market rates, it was thought a ready sale would be found; but such was not the case. Many New-York merchants expressed themselves as opposed to coöperation, and refused to support any society waging a war with capitalists. Others were afraid to buy, believing the coöperative shop but a transient institution, and stating, should they be compelled to deal again with the large manufacturers, the latter would make them pay dearly for assisting the Troy operators. The trade societies were appealed to, and tickets were issued and distributed among the various labor unions, each ticket representing a certain number of collars. Either the workingmen do not use collars, or have a large supply on hand, for the tickets remained unsold, and the Troy girls found they had a large stock on hand which they could not dispose of.

The leaders in the Troy movement at last decided to make an arrangement with some merchant to place the goods in the market, and it is now announced that A. T. Stewart has contracted to take all the collars, &c., the girls can make, and pay for them as received. As stated above, the society can undersell any manufacturer, the members not caring about profits if they can sell enough to keep themselves employed at regular wages. Mr. Stewart, with his keen eye for business, no doubt appreciates this point.

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., and Sutherland and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-enumerated motions only.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The Third Monday Motion Calendar called at 12 o'clock M. Preferred causes only.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. [illegible]—Boyd vs. Schlesinger. [illegible]—Hoffman vs. Schultz. [illegible]—Same vs. Same. [illegible]—Vetterline vs. Cullman. [illegible]—Manget vs. Brett. [illegible]—Sumter vs. Neuebaum. [illegible]—Holske vs. Merritt. [illegible]—Erie Railway vs. Vanderbilt. [illegible]—Bigelow vs. McAdam. [illegible]—Blackwell vs. Field. [illegible]—Scott vs. Waters. [illegible]—McKee vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co. [illegible]—Sloan vs. Hull. [illegible]—Curry vs. Love. [illegible]—Buckley vs. O'Connell. [illegible]—Selden vs. Bagley. [illegible]—Serrell vs. Murdock. [illegible]—Rosenfeld vs. Levy. [illegible]—Rosenfeld vs. Houseman. [illegible]—Cook vs. Croft.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos. [illegible]—Beck vs. Siudert. [illegible]—Mercer vs. Bowles et al. [illegible]—Cooper et al. vs. Barrows et al. [illegible]—Neff vs. Friedman et al. 1077—Chapman vs. Douglas et al. [illegible]—Howard vs. Smith. 1237—Knowlton et al. vs. N. Y. and Providence S. S. Co. [illegible]—Keller vs. Young. [illegible]—Sheafer vs. O'Brien. [illegible]—Eton vs. Layster et al. [illegible]—Frial, Adm'x., &c., vs. Central Park and N. & E. R. R. R. Co. [illegible]—Boyd vs. Pickersgill. [illegible]—Kellogg vs. McNicol et al. [illegible]—Bank of N. America vs. Dart et al.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos. [illegible]—Vincent vs. Bamford. [illegible]—Ward vs. Nash et al. 1142—Graham vs. Lee. 1004—M. Newman, Adm'x., &c., vs. Hull et al. 1010—Danheiser vs. Fijux. [illegible]—Eldridge vs. Bates et al. [illegible]—Heins vs. Paine. [illegible]—King et al. vs. Bechner et al. [illegible]—King vs. Terry. [illegible]—Holmes et al. vs. Roberts. 1460—Gallaher vs. Suinan et al. [illegible]—Ely vs. Kump. [illegible]—Blount vs. Blount. [illegible]—Lynch vs. Bleecker-st. & F. F. Co. [illegible]—Kerr vs. Goldie.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. [illegible]—Winthrop vs. Klein. 41—Turner vs. Van Ness. 42—Wright vs. Ripley. [illegible]—Dennis vs. Coman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Same calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. 4140—Paul vs. Kaiser. 4138—Watson vs. Kratt. [illegible]—Van Buren vs. Thompson. [illegible]—Gaddis vs. Ehrich. 3970—Blum, Jr., vs. Strauss. 4080—Mason vs. Percy. 4114—Lee vs. Stewart. 4127—Berringer vs. Platt. 4212—Lorette vs. Lourette. [illegible]—Kennedy vs. Powell. 4210—Burrelle vs. Rallings. 4211—Fischer vs. Bergen. 4214—Garrison vs. Seaman. 4215—Freeman vs. Woodward. 4216—Willett vs. Ficken.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos. 3011—Rosenbaum vs. O'Neil. 3012—Rosenbaum vs. Levy. 3013—Rosenbaum vs. De Lacey. [illegible]—Conssen vs. Albers. 3995—Lewisohn vs. Russell Irving Manufacturing Co. 4022—Walsh vs. Adams. 4120—Meyers vs. Poppe. 4217—Feitner vs. Boomer. 4218—Handibode vs. Wilson. 4219—Tilford vs. Hoffman. 4220—Walter vs. Stigel. 4221—Odell vs. Libby. 4222—Bergman vs. Frank. 4223—Williams vs. Sturgess. 4225—Wolvant vs. O'Brien.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos. 1—The People vs. John Walsh; felonious assault and battery. 2—The People vs. William Higgins; felonious assault and battery. 3—The People vs. Davis Jones; felonious assault and battery. 4—The People vs. Thomas O'Brien; felonious assault and battery. 5—The People vs. Alfred Mellen; felonious assault and battery. 6—The People vs. William Lyons; robbery. 7—The People vs. James Gibbons; robbery. 8—The People vs. James Morrison; grand larceny. 9—The People vs. Samuel Simms and Magnus Levy; grand larceny. 10—The People vs. Peter Thompson and Chas. Hughes; grand larceny. 11—The People vs. John Nolan and Patrick Haley; grand larceny. 12—The People vs. Reuben Miller; grand larceny. 13—The People vs. James Wells; burglary. 14—The People vs. John W. Hawes; grand larceny. 15—The People vs. Dennis Leary and Jas. Martin; larceny from the person. 16—The People vs. Owen Fitzpatrick; burglary. 17—The People vs. Ernst Bergman; burglary. 18—The People vs. Richard McGarrigan and Frank Burns; burglary. 19—The People vs. John Magee; robbery. 20—The People vs. Alexander Le Gourden; forgery. 21—The People vs. James Connell; grand larceny. 22—The People vs. Louis Voss; receiving stolen goods.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

[illegible]

Francis Byron, a boy 18 years of age, was arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday, charged, with two others who are not yet arrested, with assaulting James Cloonan Wednesday night, in Twenty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, knocking him down and rifling his pockets of a watch and a small sum of money. The young highwayman pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Patrick McCafferty, 60 years of age, and residing at No. 700 East Twelfth-street, fell down stairs at his residence Saturday night, and received injuries from which he died yesterday. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The body of a child supposed to have been stillborn was found Saturday night in the cellar-way of No. 360 Sixth-avenue, and taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-House. The Coroner was notified, and the case will be fully investigated.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fight occurred in the saloon No. 35 Bowery, kept by Morris Brockman, during which the proprietor stabbed one Robert Lake in the hip, making a severe but not dangerous wound. Brockman was arrested and locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-House.

Wm. McGuire, of No. 186 Greenwich-st., was attacked about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in Washington-street, near Watts, by a gang of rowdies, and was stabbed in the face, receiving a severe wound. His assailants escaped by immediate flight, and he being found bleeding on the sidewalk, was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station House, where his wound was dressed, after which he was sent home.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to burn the tenement house, No. 20 Hamilton-street, by setting fire to the lower flight of stairs, which had been first covered with inflammable oil. The flames were fortunately discovered and extinguished before they had gained any headway, or a great loss of life would have resulted from the crime, as the house is five stories high and crowded with tenants. This is reported as the second attempt lately made to fire these premises.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital in the case of Thomas Brown, a laborer 49 years of age, who had died from injuries received on the 7th of October by being buried under an embankment at the corner of Broadway and Ninety-fourth-street, where he was engaged in digging a sewer.

Saturday night Theodore Killmer, of No. 194 Washington-street, accompanied a woman whom he met in City Hall Park to a den in William-street, where she left him alone for a time, but presently returned with a man and the pair set upon him, beating him terribly and stealing from his his coat, in one of the pockets of which was a pocketbook containing $26, and then kicked him into the street. Subsequently the man was arrested, and being arraigned yesterday before Justice Dowling, gave the name of John Marshall, and was committed for trial.

A Thanksgiving Appeal.

The friends of St. Barnabas' House will do well not to forget its needs for Thanksgiving Day. It is hoped to provide on that day, as in former years, a dinner for the hundreds who attend the schools, and the many worthy poor who surround the mission. During the past year 17,396 lodgings have been given to homeless women, and 75,147 meals supplied at this House to the famishing poor of our City. Donations in money or provisions will make glad many hearts on this occasion. Offerings should be sent to St. Barnabas' House, No. 304 Mulberry-street, or inform its officers by letter, and the articles will be sent for.

More Fenian Nonsense.

At a meeting of Fenians held yesterday at the Armory of the Fourth Regiment of the Fenian Brotherhood in West Fourth-street, the officers promised the men an immediate opportunity of exercising their military prowess in the field. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and a number of names were added to the roll.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 13, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Nov. 15—A. M.

The general trade of the past week was rather above the average for the month of November, though the falling off in the sales of Foreign Imports and Domestic Commission Goods is sensibly felt as we advance to the Winter season. On the other hand the Domestic Exports from this market and the Export movement of cotton from the Southern markets are more important than the corresponding month of last year, and although Gold has fallen to a point that might otherwise attract its export as a medium for settling Foreign balances, the supply of Merchant bills on Europe at rates within the Gold shipping point, is more than ample for the whole demand. The Treasury sold $3,000,000 Gold last week, and will sell $5,000,000 additional to the close of the month, which, in the present condition of the Foreign Exchanges, should further reduce the premium, and would no doubt do so but for some uncertainty as to whether the Secretary will continue his sales beyond $1,000,000 fortnightly to supply the regular Sinking Fund, after the meeting of Congress. The business in the Gold Room is reduced to what may be called a regular trade or banking demand and supply, there being but little disposition shown to speculate in either direction. It is still insisted that an effort is to be made to revive the system of clearances which so disastrously exploded on the 24th September, through the Gold Exchange Bank, with a Capital reduced nearly one-half by its recent losses. But whether this is to result in a more spasmodic experiment of no real significance to renew [illegible] upon a much [illegible] the regular [illegible] of Gold by Treasury [illegible] Bank checks [illegible] for Gold [illegible] would justify, or is to prove a source of permanent disturbance to the Gold market as in times past, must be determined by the trial itself, and by the countenance lent to it by the Bankers and Brokers of first responsibility. The announcement is made that the subject is to come before the Gold Room in executive session this Afternoon.

The Bank return shows greater strength than last Monday by nearly three millions of dollars, including a gain of $1,136,000 in Greenbacks; while the Treasury Office also shows a gain of $1,744,000 in its Greenback balances. The Exchange at the South on New-York is about even on Bank checks, and in the Western business centres the difference is too trifling, and the present Western balances in the New-York Banks too light to call for the transmission of Currency in very large sums. But while extreme stringency in Money is complained of at Chicago, St. Louis, &c., the Railway traffic West of these points is reported on the increase since the 1st of November, and the prospect is that the Winter, reversing the state of things in October, will prove larger than last season. Money in the New-York market is now cheap to the Brokers, on call loan, and there is a gradual improvement in the inquiry by lenders outside of Bank for prime Merchant paper, of short date, and the returns of the Banks show that their ability to accommodate their dealers is on the increase. It is to be remarked, however, that the reduced volume of business, and especially of speculation on the Stock Exchange, including dealings in the Public Funds, has much to do with the moderate demand for Money on call, and the immediate inclination to sell nearly all Stocks short tends to make this demand even less that it is directly felt to be. There is what is known in Street phrase, a "borrowing demand" for some of the Stocks themselves, and but slight differences are made between cash and 30@60 days' contracts—these contracts carrying, by the rule of the Stock Exchange, only 6 ℔ cent. interest. The bearish movements of the Street extend in some measure as well to the Public Funds as to the New-York and Western Railways, though the immediate policy of certain dealers—usually prominent in the opposite direction—against United States 5-20s are kept in check by the weekly Treasury purchases and the daily Cable quotations which induce purchases here for transmission to London and Frankfort.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 13, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

[illegible]

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

[illegible]

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,152,960, against the total entries of $5,504,534 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,901,510, against $3,943,195 same week last year. The exports of Specie amount to $133,221, against $252,050 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,952,478. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 21,573 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,507.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

[illegible]

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

[illegible]

The sales of Gold through Saturday were at 126¾@127 ℔ cent., about the same as on Friday, with perhaps a little stronger demand for moderate sums, but no decided speculative temper to the market. The Treasury sold during the week $3,000,000, and paid out $1,795,649, and received for Gold Customs $1,952,478. The Banks gain on their Gold averages $1,536,000, and in Greenbacks $1,136,000. Their Loans are down $1,612,000, and the general line of Deposits up $792,000. The comparative steadiness shown on the present return caused a slightly improved feeling on the Stock Exchange [illegible] the Afternoon, after a [illegible] active business in the Railways [illegible] Pacific Mail to the downward tendency. There was scarcely an exception to the prevailing weakness through the entire Share list. New-York Central and Northwest Common were the best supported of the Railways. The particular cause of the heavy fall since Friday morning in Pacific Mail is supposed to be the hopelessness of further Quarterly Dividends for the present, but the circumstance that the November Dividend is likely to be passed should have created no great surprise, after the great diversion of the business with California to the Pacific Railways.

The Public Funds and the Foreign Exchanges left off at Friday's quotations; 115¾ for 5-20s of 1867, and 108¾@109 for Bills on London.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 13.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅝	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	115¾	115¾
American Gold Coin	126⅞	126⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	53½	53¼
Old Tennessee	60¼	60
North Carolina Bonds, new	30	30
Old North Carolinas	47	47
New-York Central	180⅝	180⅝
Reading Railway	95¾	95¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	103⅞
Northwest Common	70	69¾
Northwest Preferred	85⅞	85¾
Pacific Mail Company	57¾	56⅝
St. Paul Preferred	85⅞	85
St. Paul Common	68¼	68¼
Hudson River	157¾	158
Lake Shore	88¼	88¾
Erie	28⅞	27⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$[illegible]
Gold receipts	1,455,474 13
Gold payments	1,365,560 35
Gold balance	80,273,735 10
Currency receipts	1,674,455 21
Currency payments	497,143 21
Currency balance	5,980,080 07
General balance	87,274,757 25
Customs	300,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	638,000 00

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. Jesup & Comp'y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States tax. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest. Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS. Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at [illegible] and accrued interest by MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The railroad connecting Louisville and Nashville, Ky., is, with its branches, 337 miles in length. The cost of the road and equipment has been $15,226,000. Its bonded debt is but $2,864,000. Its stock pays eight per cent. dividends, and the Company has never failed to meet all liabilities at maturity.

The road has been in successful operation many years, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business. The income account for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1869, stands: Gross Earnings, $3,221,130 55; Expenses, $1,940,461 70; Net Earnings, $1,061,616 76. The INCREASED EARNINGS of July, August and September, 1869, over those of the corresponding months of 1868, were $151,713 47.

To obtain funds for purchasing other lines which will add largely to the value of its entire property, and to retire the present indebtedness of $2,864,000 at maturity, the Company has executed a mortgage to James Punnett and Junius B. Alexander, of the City of New-York, as Trustees, upon its entire lines of road, with all its rolling stock, property, franchise and income, to secure the prompt payment of its bonds for eight million dollars. These bonds are for one thousand dollars each, payable thirty years from 1st of April, 1868, and bear seven per cent. interest. The coupons are payable April and October, at the Bank of America, in New-York.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the present road, which has cost over Fifteen Million Dollars, and whose net earnings are now double the entire interest obligation it would assume.

The mortgage will be for an unusually small proportion of the value or income of the property, and we therefore unqualifiedly recommend these bonds to investors as in all respects a first-class security.

It is the purpose of the Company to issue, at present, only a small portion of its bonds secured under this mortgage, which we are now authorized to sell, in lots to suit purchasers, at ninety and accrued interest.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGES UPON RAILroads generally running through the great productive regions of the West are admitted to be a perfectly safe security.

The Central Railroad of Iowa, which runs through the garden of that magnificent State, now offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95. Money invested in these bonds yields about 40 per cent. more interest than in Governments.

Full information given at the Company's office, No. 32 Pine-street; at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and by Howes & Macy, bankers, No. 30 Wall-street.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ WE HAVE SOLD NEARLY THREE-fourths of the bonds of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company, of Illinois. The balance we shall continue to offer at 95 and accrued interest, in currency, until the loan is closed, which we think will be in a short time, when investors will have the benefit of an advance in price. There is no better security now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street, N. Y.

☞ ST. LOUIS CITY SPECIAL TAX SEWER BONDS, twenty years to run, interest six per cent., payable semi-annually, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York. These bonds are desirable, as a special tax is levied to pay the interest and principal. We offer fifty thousand.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 18 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	7	Pork, bbls	212
Cotton, bales	3,571	Beef, pkgs	4,048
Cotton Seed, bags	[illegible]	Cutmeats, pkgs	250
Copper, bbls	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs	330
Dried Fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	387	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	16,232	Butter, pkgs	1,880
Wheat, bushels	107,502	Cheese, pkgs	567
Corn, bushels	3,187	Tallow, pkgs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	17,685	Oil Cake, pkgs	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	54,265	Oil, Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	4,330	Starch, pkgs	[illegible]
Seed, bushels	480	Sumac, bags	[illegible]
Hops, bales	1,076	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Leather, sides	6,436	Tobacco, boxes	[illegible]
Rosin, bbls	2,479	Whisky, bbls	1,082
Pitch, bbls	41	Wool, bales	45
Petroleum, Ref. bbls	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-st., have been as follows:

By the steamer *Ville de Paris*, for Havre—[illegible] bales Cotton, 31 bags Sea Island Cotton, 2 cases Bronzide Potash, 252 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 11 mats Palmleaf, 2 cases Silks, 1 case Silks and Cotton, 3 cases Feathers, 5 cases Dress Goods, 361 bags Coffee, 227 bundles Whalebone, 4 cases Vases, &c., 2 bales Skins, 7 pkgs. Grindstones, 1 box Tobacco, 1 Cigar Machine, 1 case Silkworm Eggs, 1 case Flower Seeds, 10 boxes Silverware, &c., 7 pkgs. Fruit, 4 cases Perfumery, 1 box Tinware, 88 bbls. Potashes, 200 bags Bark, 3 cases Carriages.

By the ship *Andrew Lovitt*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 1,260 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *America*, for Bremen—3,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—[illegible] pkgs. Sewing Machines, [illegible] lbs. Bacon, [illegible] lbs. Cheese, [illegible] boxes Cheese, [illegible] lbs. Lard, [illegible] bales Cotton, 1 case Silk Ribbons, [illegible] bbls. Pork, [illegible] bbls. Apples, [illegible] [illegible]

By the ship *Marianna VL*, for Lisbon—[illegible] boxes Tobacco, [illegible] bales Tobacco, [illegible] cases Matches, [illegible] cases Condensed Milk, [illegible] Corn, 1 Cornsob Crusher, 1 Cotton Press, 1 Cotton Gin, 71 boxes Extract Fustic, [illegible] bbls. Beef, [illegible] bbls. Pork, 34,000 Staves, [illegible] Spars, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Field*, for London—[illegible] bbls. Lubricating Oil, 1,720 bbls. Naphtha, 300 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Abraham Lincoln*, for Trieste—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Cambria*, for Glasgow—[illegible] [illegible]

By the bark *Bertha*, for Cork—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Cecilia*, for Hamburg—[illegible] bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Continue in slack request at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Have been in moderate request at about steady prices. [illegible] We quote: Java, 22c.@[illegible]; Maracaibo, 17½c.@[illegible]; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, [illegible]; in bond; Native Ceylon, [illegible]; Jamaica, 16c.@18c.; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@[illegible], gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been fairly active and firm. Sales, since our last, 2,517 bales, (of which 700 bales were to arrive,) including 1,396 bales to shippers, 313 bales to spinners and 318 bales to speculators. Also 675 bales for forward delivery, including 300 bales, basis Low Middling, for November, on private terms; 100 bales do. do., for December, at 24⅝c.; 175 bales do. do., for January, at 24¾c.; 300 bales do. do., for March, at 25c. ℔ lb. The week's business, Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their circular of this date, review thus: "Our market for the week has been heavy and prices have declined [illegible] ℔ lb. from the opening quotations of Saturday. The heavy receipts last week at the ports, and the anticipated heavy receipts for this week have caused the decline. Dispatches to Liverpool early in the week estimating receipts for this week at 115,000 bales caused a sharp decline in that market, which the figures of the actual receipts will be likely to arrest. The total sales in this market for the week have been 15,924 bales, including 13,505 to exporters, 3,242 to spinners, and 1,377 bales to speculators. The sales for future delivery, on 'basis Low Middling,' have been—for November, 1,380 bales at 24⅛c.@25c.; for December, 4,000 bales at 24⅛c.@25c.; for January, 3,700 bales at 24c.@25⅛c.; for February, 900 bales at 24⅛c.@25⅛c.; for March, 750 bales at 24⅝c.@25⅛c., and 1,400 bales free on board, at Charleston, for November at 23[illegible]. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 11,947 bales; to Hamburg, 400 bales; to Bremen, 751 bales; to Glasgow, 11 bales; to Havre, 120 bales; total, 13,260 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been to Liverpool, 44,060 bales; to the Continent, 12,060 bales; total, 56,126 bales. The dry goods market is inactive at easier prices."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅛	23¼	24	24¼
Good Ordinary	24	24¼	24½	24¾
Low Middling	24½	24¾	25	25¼
Middling	25	25¼	25½	25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts this week	22,545
Receipts last week	19,537
Receipts the preceding week	18,031
Receipts since Sept. 1	124,083
Receipts since Jan. 1	587,390
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	550,757
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	586,556
Export clearances since our last	1,317
Exports since Sept. 1	75,037
Exports since Jan. 1	226,763
Exports for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	245,473
Exports for year ending Jan. 1, 1869	269,037
Estimated stock here	18,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	813,000
Receipts same time in 1868-9	697,500
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	368,300
Exports same time in 1868-9	177,300
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,555,757
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	232,500
Estimated stock at ports, same time in 1868	121,100
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,000
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1869	38,150
Crop of 1868-9	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

Messrs. Easton & Co. supply the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

[illegible]

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two Cotton years have been as follows:

[illegible]

Statistical Position.

[illegible]

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 70,000 bales, same time 1868, 120,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11⅝d.@11⅞d., then 11⅛d.

Made to the Interior Towns, Nov. 5.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more inquiry for State and Western Flour, chiefly for the low grades, in part for forward delivery, at, however, slightly irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,850 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State at [illegible]; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at [illegible] ℔ bbl. Of the sales, 4,850 bbls. were Extra State, for November delivery, all at $5 75 ℔ bbl. We quote: [illegible]

Southern Flour has been moderately dealt in at about former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 750 bbls., in lots, at from [illegible] for poor to fair Ordinary, and [illegible] for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra ℔ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in demand at [illegible] for Interior to very Choice ℔ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Cornmeal is very quiet at [illegible] for Western, [illegible] for Jersey; [illegible] for Southern, and [illegible] for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues in request at [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and quoted a shade lower, on rather freer offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 132,700 bushels, including White Western at $1 47@$1 [illegible]; very inferior to prime No. 2 [illegible] Spring at [illegible]; No. 1 Spring at [illegible]; No. 3 Spring at [illegible]; Rejected Spring at [illegible]; White State at [illegible]; Amber State at [illegible]; White Southern at [illegible]; Red and Amber Southern at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn has been moderately active at fairly supported prices, closing rather strongly. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,000 bushels at [illegible] for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; [illegible] for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing firmly at $1 [illegible] for prime; [illegible] for White and Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive at from [illegible] for Western, and [illegible] for State, ℔ bushel; sales have been reported of 1,850 bushels, in lots, within our range. Barley has been in less demand at easier figures; sales have been reported since our last of 31,500 bushels at [illegible] for two-rowed State, [illegible] for Canada West, and [illegible] for damaged, ℔ bushel. Oats have been in demand at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at [illegible], from depot and delivered, for heated and choice Western and State ℔ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 3,007 bbls. Flour, and 63,000 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 2,500 bbls. Flour, and 37,422 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; [illegible] bushels Wheat for Cork; and [illegible] bushels Wheat for Lisbon. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday carried 13 loads of Wheat, 9 of Apples, 3 each of Barley and Lumber, 2 of Oats, 3 of Flour, 2 of Salt, and 1 each of Corn and Shooks.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Nov. 12, 1869:

Oats—Matt Rowe, Buffalo; A. D. Beede, Buffalo; D. N. Hatch, Buffalo; D. Tracy, Watkins; S. H. Armsby, Albion.

Apples—Matt Rowe, Buffalo; W. B. Archibald, Palmyra; Lunette, Palmyra; H. C. Parsons, Palmyra; S. H. Anthony, Albion; F. J. Harwick, Albion; Blue Bird, Medina; Ezra Cornell, Oswego; Seymour & Blair, Rochester; Susan & Anna, Montezuma; Chester Cowan, Rochester; Ed. & John, Rochester.

Salt—N. M. Sloat, Syracuse; Fannie Jaquett, Syracuse.

Flour—S. H. Falls, Buffalo; E. B. Gardinier, Oswego; Geo. Weyand, Buffalo.

Lumber—Highlander, Boonville; Wyoming, No. 22, Buffalo; Melvina, Rome; S. Clark, Rome; Frank H. Farrell, Oswego; A. J. Bowley, Oswego; Cornelia, Oswego; Charles E. Everett, Oswego.

Barley—Fred. Bent, Oswego; Peter Waggoner, Oswego; Light, Oswego; D. Tracy, Watkins; Jno. B. Edwards, Oswego; J. H. Dygert, Oswego; Ezra Cornell, Oswego; Alberto Perry, Oswego; Norah Nellie, Oswego.

Wheat—Frank, Buffalo; James Mattimore, Buffalo; Addie Bell, Buffalo; A. J. Wolcott, Buffalo; Lady Washington, Buffalo; W. J. O'Brien, Buffalo; J. G. Wilson, Buffalo; Kingston, Buffalo; Douw Pattengill, Buffalo; Emily Hopkins, Oswego; D. G. Hewitt, Albion; B. W. Adwin, Buffalo.

Corn—E. J. Hawley, Buffalo.

Shooks—City, Buffalo.

HAY—Has been in demand at from [illegible] for shipping, and 80c.@$1 10 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at [illegible] for Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been quiet but steady to-day. Sales 1,500 Buenos Ayres, and 1,500 City Slaughter, on private terms; also 500 Montevideo at [illegible]. The week's receipts have been [illegible] Hides; sales, [illegible] hides and [illegible] bales do. the latter including, according to Messrs. Day & Co., 11,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, [illegible] lbs., at 24½c. gold, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, [illegible] lbs., 24c. gold, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres from Europe, 21 lbs., 24½c., gold, usual selection; 6,000 Dry Entre Rios, [illegible] lbs., 24c., gold, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Entre Rios, [illegible] lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 200 Dry Entre Rios Kips, 11 lbs., 23½c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Corrientes, part to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 14,700 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 21@23 lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20½ lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Rio Grand Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry California, [illegible], private terms; 200 Dry California Kips, [illegible] lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Central American, 18@20 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Savanilla, [illegible] ℔ lb., private terms; 2,250 Dry Matamoros, [illegible]; 200 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., 17c., currency; 3,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 30@31 lbs., private terms; 11,200 Wet-salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 30 lbs., 11¼c., gold, usual selection; 7,300 Wet-salted Rio Grande, from Europe, 42 lbs., private terms; 800 Wet-salted Matamoros, 50 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 3,150 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., currency, private terms; 157 bales Calcutta Buffalo, part to arrive, 12¼c. gold; 100 bales Calcutta Cow, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 108,400 Hides and 660 bales, (same time last year, 86,500—year before, 114,800,) as follows: 85,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 6,000 Dry Rio Grande, 1,000 Dry California, 3,000 Dry Central American, 300 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 700 Dry Havana, 400 Dry Sierra Leone, 1,100 Dry West India, 800 Dry Singapore, 4,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 8,000 Dry and Salted Texas, 2,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, 5,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 1,000 Wet-salted California, 660 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been rather quiet and less buoyant to-day. We quote New-York State New at 20c.@25c.; Eastern New at 18c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c. for Common to Fair; Wisconsin, 18c.@24c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 3c.@5c. ℔ lb. Receipts to-day, 1,076 bales; exports, 200 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand at steady rates. The receipts to-day were 6,436 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at former quotations. Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@[illegible]; New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 05 ℔ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ℔ gallon	32c.@35c.	35c.@[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed, ℔ gallon	35c.@[illegible]	40c.@[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ℔ gallon	—@—	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ℔ gallon	—@—	45c.@[illegible]
Porto Rico, ℔ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ℔ gallon	—@—	45c.@[illegible]
New-Orleans, ℔ gallon	—@—	95c.@1 05

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet but steady, on the basis of $2 15@$2 20 for Strained, ℔ 280 lbs. The receipts were 2,479 bbls.; exports, 1,300 bbls. Tar has been rather more sought after, and 570 bbls. Newborn have been taken at $3 50 ℔ bbl. Pitch has been dull and nominal; 41 bbls. were received. Crude Turpentine has been neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand and firm; sales [illegible] bbls. merchantable, in lots, at 47c.@47½c. ℔ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48½c. ℔ gallon; Crude, [illegible]; Rosin at $2 12½@$[illegible] ℔ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3; Pitch at $3 50@[illegible] ℔ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Trade was very dull to-day, and prices were quoted weak. At a meeting of the brokers this afternoon, Messrs. McGee, Ives and Schalk, of the committee appointed to visit Philadelphia and confer with the brokers of that city, on the subject of brokerages, made a report which was accepted. The meeting then adjourned to Nov. 20, this day week. Crude has been inactive at 20¼c.@20½c., in bulk; 29½c.@30c. in shipping order here, and 24c., in shipping order at Philadelphia, ℔ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia 630 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been quiet and quoted heavy on the basis of 34¼c. for Standard White, for November, and 34c.@34¼c. for do., for December delivery, ℔ gallon, with sales reported of 2,250 bbls. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 3,000 bbls. Standard White at 32¼c.@32⅜c., for November, and 31¾c.@32¼c., for December, ℔ gallon. The receipts of Refined have been 153 bbls.; in Philadelphia, 2,400 bbls. Export clearances reported to-day, 300 bbls. for London; 3,750 bbls. for Bremen, and 2,320 bbls. for Trieste. Standard White, in cases, continues inactive at 41c.@41½c., and Prime White at 41½c.@42c. ℔ gallon. Naphtha rules quiet, ranging from 10¼c.@11½c., in bbls., and 16¼c.@17c., in cases, ℔ gallon. The export clearances include 1,720 bbls. for London.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer on a rather livelier trade. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at $30 75@$30 75, chiefly at $30 50, for old Western Mess; $30 50@$30 75 for new Western and City Mess; $28@$29 for old and new Western and City Prime Mess, and $22 75@$26 75 for old and new Prime to Extra Prime ℔ bbl.; also 500 bbls. New Mess, seller January, at $29 ℔ bbl. Cutmeats have been very quiet and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 60 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 14c.@18½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams ℔ lb. Bacon has been in more request at firmer prices; sales 125 boxes City-cured at 16½c.@18c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in demand at 13¼c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Lard has been more sought after and rather firmer in price. Sales have been reported of 436 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 16¼c.@18½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¼c.@17½c. for City, and 17¼c.@17¾c. for good to prime Steam, ℔ lb. Also, 750 tcs. Prime Steam, seller January and February, part at 17c., ℔ lb. Beef continues in request at steady rates; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $6@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $8 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; also, $16@$18 for New Mess and New Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is in slack demand, including New Prime Mess, at $26@$28, and India Mess at $30@$32 ℔ tierce; sales of 75 tierces. Beef Hams are dull at from $16@$26 for Old, and $28@$30 for New, ℔ bbl.; sales 50 bbls., in lots. Butter continues in limited request, including State, common to Prime, 30c.@45c.; Fancy, 48c.@50c.; and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ℔ lb. The receipts to-day were 1,880 pkgs. Cheese is selling slowly at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for common to choice Factory. The receipts of the day were 567 boxes.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 25 tierces Carolina at $7 25@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—There has been a fairly active call for Raw Sugars at a shade firmer prices, on reduced offerings; sales have been reported, since our last, 1,110 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10⅝c.@12½c., chiefly refining grades at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; 3,200 boxes Havana at 11⅛c.@12c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at from 12c.@15¼c. ℔ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar at 15¼c.; Granulated at 15⅛c.; Ground at 15⅛c.; White, A, 14¼c., and Yellow, C, at 14½c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅝c.@11⅛c., mainly at 11c.; also 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@17¼c., and 27,500 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported of 240 bbls., in lots, at from $1 09@$1 05, chiefly at $1 03@$1 05 ℔ gallon. The receipts were 1,082 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Were very quiet, lower and irregular. For Liverpool, there were taken 250 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅝d. ℔ lb.; 400 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Pork and 250 tierces Lard, by do., on private terms; and 25,200 bushels Wheat, by sail and steam, at 7½d. ℔ bushel. For other ports the engagements were unimportant.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FURNITURE.

DENTISTRY.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
NORMA, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. C. Brizi, Mlle. Tremer and Sig. Massimiliani.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av. and 23d-st.
MARITANA, (English Opera.) Leading characters by Messrs. Bowler, Drayton, Mrs. Bowler and Mrs. Bernard.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LONDON. Leading characters by Mr. F. C. Bangs and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
CASTE. Leading characters by Messrs. Clarke, Davidge, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
POOR HUMANITY. Leading characters by Messrs. Holston, Mortimer, and Miss Eliza Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
LITTLE NELL. Leading characters by Miss Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE LOST SHILLING, IDIOT JACK, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—DARIUS DUTTON. Evening—ALADDIN. Large collection of animals and curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists, Mme. Anna Bishop, Messrs. Ronconi, Simpson, Kowalski and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Bishop of London, yesterday, delivered the funeral sermon on the late GEORGE PEABODY, at Westminster Abbey, as previously announced. The edifice was filled by an immense congregation, who listened to the discourse with deep emotion.

Two additional regiments of cavalry are to be added to the garrison at Paris. Another large demonstration was made in that city on Friday night in honor of ROCHEFORT, but the people were not disturbed by the police.

The Spanish Government, it is said, have received a dispatch from Florence, in which it is stated that the Italian Cabinet favor the project of making the Duke of GENOA King of Spain.

The Bishop of Havana has been arrested at Cadiz.

Senior ORENSE, the Republican Deputy, lately arrested at Madrid, has been unconditionally relieved, and has gone to France. It is reported that the Government intends to release all the political prisoners now under arrest.

GEORGE PEABODY, just before his death, made an additional donation of £150,000 to the Peabody Fund in aid of the London poor.

GENERAL.

Yesterday morning a collision occurred on the Western Pacific Railroad, near San Leandro, Cal., between the Eastern bound train and Almeda Ferry train, by which a number of passenger cars were demolished and driven into each other, and from ten to fifteen passengers killed and from thirty to fifty wounded. The collision occurred during a thick fog, and while the trains were going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The disaster cast a gloom over the City of San Francisco, as the announcement of it was read from the pulpits of the churches.

Our Washington correspondent furnishes this morning the continuation of the diplomatic correspondence on the *Alabama* claims, from the point at which the history of the negotiations printed in the TIMES in July last closed, down to the 10th of May, when Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON retired from the office of United States Minister to England.

A barn at Jenness Corner, in Epsom, N. H., was destroyed by fire on Friday night, and eight horses belonging to the contractor on the Suncook Valley Railroad were burned to death.

WILLIAM H. BOOTH, an old man aged 81 years, committed suicide by shooting himself on Friday, at the Home for Aged Men in Baltimore, Md.

A large tannery at Gorham, Me., was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $21,000. The "Republican Wigwam," a large frame building in Chicago, was burned on Saturday, it is supposed by the hand of an incendiary. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $21,000. The same evening the flour mill of JACOB LAISY, Cleveland, Ohio, was also destroyed by fire. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $22,000.

The Stock Board in Chicago completed its organization on Saturday, by the election of Mr. C. B. GOODYEAR, President, and other officers. The Board begins with a membership of seventy bankers, brokers and real estate dealers.

A snow-storm began at Hartford, Conn., yesterday morning, and continued through the day.

A fire in Baltimore, Md., on Friday night, damaged a building, owned by MOSES WEISENFIELD, to the extent of $10,000, and destroyed property of the occupants to the amount of $40,000. The losses are covered by insurance.

The desire of the Louisville Commercial Convention has been carried out by Ex-President FILLMORE, to the extent of naming two of the six persons to attend the Russian Exhibition of 1870, and to arrange for the proper representation of the products of the United States, leaving to President GRANT the appointment of the remaining four. Samples of cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, &c., may be sent to No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, or to Colonel BLANTON DUNCAN of ROBERT T. SANFORD, [illegible] St. Louis, who are in active communication with our Minister at St. Petersburg and with the Russian authorities.

BENJAMIN SHELDON, the ticket agent of the Central Railway at Tonawanda, was killed on Saturday while attempting to get on the cars at Buffalo.

THOMAS HALLIGAN was struck by the New-York Express train coming east on the Central Railroad on Saturday afternoon, while he was crossing the track at the Ilion depot, and instantly killed. He was watching the western-bound train when struck by the express. His body was thrown some distance into a ditch.

The trouble between the male and female medical students in Philadelphia appears to be ended. On Saturday 140 of the former and thirty-nine of the latter attended the clinical lecture at the hospital, and no disturbance occurred.

CHARLES BARRETT, a lad of 14 years, was arrested on Friday night, while in the act of throwing stones at a train entering New-Haven. This malicious practice has resulted in severe injury to several passengers at New-Haven and Hartford, within two or three weeks, and a reward of $100 has been offered by Superintendent REED.

Rev. ISAAC B. SMITH, on trial at Geneva, Ill., for the murder of his wife by drowning her, has been acquitted.

LOCAL.

The first stone of the new Post Office building was laid Saturday afternoon in the southwest corner of the area, under the direction of the Superintendent, builder, masons and employes.

An examination was commenced before a United States Commissioner, on Saturday, in the case of ROBERT MULLIGAN and JAMES CALDWELL, charged with being implicated in the drawback conspiracy, by means of which the Government was defrauded out of several hundred thousand dollars. District-Attorney PIERREPONT conducted the prosecution. Testimony and documentary evidence were produced for the purpose of showing MULLIGAN's complicity in the frauds. After the adjournment of the case FRANCIS A. HOWARD, formerly a clerk in the Revenue Department at Washington, was brought before the Commissioner in charge of a Deputy Marshal, and was held in $10,000 bail to appear for examination on a charge of being concerned in the frauds.

Considerable excitement exists at Centre Moriches at the sudden disappearance of a young lady, EMMA VAN WINKLE, a resident of that village, from her home on Friday last, since when no tidings of her have been received. As she left her clothing and other effects behind, it is feared that she has committed suicide or been foully dealt with.

Hon. HENDERSON GAYLORD, Treasurer of the Avondale Fund, has acknowledged receipt of $7,263 13, the sum received by Mayor KALBFLEISCH for that fund.

A hostler named JOSEPH BURKE, who has been employed in the family of Mr. PETER VAN WAGONER, in Manchester, N. J., ran off on Friday with his master's horse and carriage, $500 in money, and one of the servant girls. The fugitives are believed to be in New-York.

The Central Park meteorological report for the last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer, mean, 29.789 inches; maximum at 10 A. M. Nov. 12, 30.092 inches; minimum at 12 M., Nov. 7, 29.420 inches; range, .642 of an inch. Thermometer, mean, 37 degrees; maximum at 3 P. M. Nov. 13, 46 degrees; minimum at 6 P. M. Nov. 8, 30.5 degrees; range, 15.5 degrees. There was no rain during the week.

The Fenian Amnesty.

When will the English Government have done with its pettiness on the Fenian amnesty question? What a contrast does it present to the prompt, broad, bold policy of this Republic toward its rebels, and how little to justify the difference!

The Fenian rebels did not number as many scores as our rebels did hundreds of thousands. They spilled comparatively no blood, and did comparatively no injury. Their resistance, so far from taking the shape of a belligerent force, never rose above the scale of a village shindy. As for the cause, the Irish, according to the admission of English statesmen themselves, had a multitude of wrongs, past and present, to exasperate them. Our Southern rebels had no cause at all, except that involved in their trying to perpetuate the most gigantic iniquity of the age. But here the British Government, half a year after the last dust of their little brawl has settled, stands trembling and paltering at the petition for a little mercy toward a calaboose full of young Fenian hotbloods. On the other hand, our Government, two years before the close of its rebellion, while its enemies were yet pouring in their hot cannonades from the ocean to the Mississippi, volunteered full pardon and amnesty to all who would return to duty; and Congress no sooner met, after the firing of the last gun, than it busied itself in supplementing that amnesty with yet more liberal concessions. This course of clemency and lenity has gone on ever since, acquiring only additional sweep and steadiness with the lapse of time; until now it has settled into one of the most fixed and least questioned policies of the Government, and the most guilty chiefs of the rebellion trust to its protecting force without the slightest misgiving.

This grudging spirit of the English Government is the more singular, because so entirely inconsistent with its other work of pacification. It has been the declared purpose of the Gladstone Administration to still the chronic Irish agitation by a more liberal and just treatment. That was the great controlling reason assigned for the tremendous move of disestablishing the Irish Church. For the Ministry to stop now in its work of conciliation is to leave a reform half developed, misshapen and abortive—the worst of all possible policies;—a reform fraught with the evils of change, and not a single benefit—a reform depriving the Government of the foundation of prescription without substituting the foundation of reason and the public good—a reform which would unsettle establishments without quieting agitation—a reform by which the people would be at once encouraged and exasperated—encouraged by the sense of their own importance and the evident effect of their power, and exasperated because what they had obtained was not what they demanded. If this amnesty is persistently held back, we look to see Irish agitation more persistently continued. The agitators who would otherwise soon sink back to obscurity will become more active and powerful than ever; till at last all attempt to restore quiet, whether by conciliation or coercion, will alike become a mockery, and Ireland, perhaps, be again reduced to its revolutionary condition in 1848 and in 1798. In this age none but bad Governments—heartless tyrannies—stand in need of such desperate and cruel expedients as long incarcerations for the offence of opposition. Our own Republic has set not only the nobler but the wiser example, in keeping to the side of forgiveness. Many European monarchies have taken that example to heart, and are even now profiting by it. That the freest and best of them all should alone hesitate, is an anomaly which we hope will soon be ended, both for its own sake and that of its victims.

Municipal Conveniences.

If anybody knows what has become of the great Cab Company, which was long ere this to have had our streets swarming with cheap, well-appointed Hansom cabs,—or of the still more celebrated Underground Railroad Company, which was by this time to have put the Central Park within fifteen delightful minutes of Wall-street,—or of the Pneumatic Express Company, which was to have superseded the City expresses and City letter delivery by shooting mail matter and parcels about in every direction by the aid of a vacuum and compressed air,—or of the local Telegraph Company, which was to have carried the telegraph, so to speak, to every street, and rendered conversation between wives up town and husbands down town, during the busy hours, one of the cheapest and most accessible of luxuries,—or of the great Oxygenated Gas Company, which was to furnish everybody with means of getting the light of ten burners, such as we now use, out of one burner, and a far whiter, purer light at that, and thus reduce the gas companies to poverty and penitence,—or of the great Blot Club, which was to furnish business men with Paris cookery down town at prices that would drive the restaurant keepers mad,—he will confer a favor by communicating to us such information as he may have at his disposal. We do not suppose the fate of all these enterprises has been the same, or that all enjoyed the same chance of success; but, on the other hand, we have not enumerated one-half of the promising schemes for the promotion of public comfort and convenience which, after having delighted the City for a week or two, have suddenly disappeared, leaving not a trace behind. Had they been every one carried out, New-York would by this time be about on a level with the principal European capitals of inferior wealth and population. Not one of them having been carried out, it remains one of the largest and richest cities on the globe, and that which for its size possesses fewest of the material attractions for residents. In fact, except for gas, Croton water, and flagged sidewalks, and the near neighborhood of a great mass of his fellow-creatures, one might as well live in the country.

Twenty years ago, we were, in the matter of contrivances for the promotion of comfort in city life, somewhat ahead of Europeans. We had invented the large hotels, with their fixed charges, their absence of extras, their magnificent and well-served tables, and thoroughly business management, without respect of persons; we had the street cars, running smoothly on rails at low rates, and giving comfortable accommodation to high and low; we had the baggage express system, and we had plenty of pure water, brought into everybody's house, and we had a respectable Municipal Government. Since then, however, it can hardly be said that we have added anything whatever to the list of our municipal conveniences, and those we had have been running down in quality, while Paris and London, and other European capitals, have been making splendid additions to their stock of city conveniences. Indeed, it has been for some years the habit of our Press, when desirous of having a crow over their European contemporaries, to point exultingly to the baggage checks on the railroads, and the means of communication with the engine driver afforded by the rope,—two items in which undoubtedly the advantage is with us. But then they are, though highly important, no very splendid additions to the comforts of everyday life, and are certainly not things to warrant a great people in resting on their laurels. Few of us ever have occasion to communicate with the engine driver, and although the advantages of being able to check your baggage to your destination, and afterward, by a transfer of your check, have it conveyed to your house or hotel, are incontestable and obvious, it is hardly sufficient to satisfy all one's longings in the matter of material comforts. Moreover, as regards the City express, there is no European who cannot get himself, as well as his baggage, conveyed to his own door for about the sum we pay for the carriage of a single valise over the same distance. Forty cents will carry two persons and a trunk, in either Paris or London, over almost as great a distance as separates any of our dwellings in New-York from the principal railway stations. A striking illustration of the way in which enterprise has died out among us in these matters, is the failure of the express companies, after so many years of patronage and prosperity, to add anything whatever to their machinery. For instance, few families in New-York or any other American city, can command the services of an able-bodied man, although Americans use the largest and heaviest trunks of any people in the world. The express companies persist in sending one man with the baggage, to flop it down in the hall, when in nine cases out of ten the owner would joyfully pay an extra quarter at least to have it carried up stairs,—a job which the expressman generally scornfully declines, and indeed is not often equal to. An extra man sent with each wagon would not only, therefore, enormously increase the value of the institution, but earn a good living for himself and some profit for his employers.

Another illustration of this same indifference to progress and improvement is shown in the practice of the gas companies in lighting the street lamps. For long years, the lamps in European cities have been lighted by thrusting up into the lamps a shaded torch, the movement which raises the valves at the bottom of the lamp also turning on the gas, the operation being literally quick as a flash. Here labor is far dearer than in Europe, and yet it is only recently the Manhattan Company has begun to use the torch-bearer. The Metropolitan Gas Company still sends round a man with a ladder, which he plants carefully against the lamp post, climbs laboriously up it, gets a match out of his vest pocket, scratches it on the iron pillar, and then, turning on the gas with one hand, lights up with the other—the process taking about three times as long as the new one, and carrying all who see it irresistibly back, not exactly to the middle ages, but to the early part of the century.

We have made, it is true, a great deal of progress in restaurants, largely owing to the labors of DELMONICO, but little or none in hotel accommodation, except in the direction of increased bigness. The same sacrifice of comfort to gaudy splendor is still made which marked the earlier essays. There is as little attempt made as ever to provide for individual tastes or wants, except, perhaps, in the growing substitution of the "European plan" for that scene of disorder, gluttony and waste known as the *table d'hôte*, and in the introduction of the elevators. The style of furniture has in no respect improved, nor has anything been done for silence, or for ventilation, or attendance, or politeness. The large hotels might, if they pleased, readily introduce the cab system in the teeth of every opposition, instead of which they league with livery-stable keepers in imposing the expensive two-horse carriage on their customers, and sending them to and from the railroad stations in the antique "stage," which succeeded the post horse a century ago.

The worst feature of all in our condition, however, is the habit into which the projectors of new enterprises for our comfort have of "selling out" as soon as they get a charter, or in fact complete any organization. They excite public expectation, and make just enough noise to frighten somebody who is interested in keeping things as they are, and, this done, the parties speedily come to terms. The great cab companies sell out to the old livery-stable keepers, the oxygenated gas men sell out to the old gas companies, the underground railroad men sell out to the overground railroad men, and the pneumatic express men to the horse express men, the French cooks to the Irish cooks, and so on.

The Monopolists and the Coal Question.

The defenders of the coal monopoly deny that any benefit to consumers of Nova Scotia coal would follow a repeal of the duty. Let us see whether this logic will hold water. The price of any natural product to the consumer depends, first, upon the cost of its production, and, secondly, upon the cost of its distribution; provided always that there is no monopoly or artificial restraint upon either. The average cost to the consumer is governed by the cost of labor expended upon it during these two processes, and the profit upon the capital employed. A further fixed charge—and in the case of Nova Scotia coal the duty is that fixed charge—must fall on the consumer. The price of that coal, before the lapse of the Reciprocity Treaty brought the duty into force, was $4 25 to $4 50 per ton, in gold, and contracts can be made for the same price now, excluding the duty. The highest price asked for coal by the Nova Scotia General Mining Company during the last fifteen years has been $2 50, or equal to $2 40 United States coin, and the lowest $2, equal to $1 94.

It is further affirmed that the duty has helped to make and operate a good many miles of railroad. No doubt of it, and that is one of the strongest arguments against the system which now exists. The duty has rendered necessary transportation of coal to markets which, if left without Government interference, could have supplied themselves. That is to say, the Atlantic coast is forced to pay for labor which, left alone, it would not need. The truth is, that the only bituminous coal transported to tide water is carried either by the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches or by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and much of it is far beyond the reach of competition from Nova Scotia. Nor can these great roads pretend that they depend in any way for their prosperity upon this business, especially when we consider that they charge for freight only one-half that charged upon the cheapest cereals. If these corporations will bring these cereals from the Ohio Valley to the seaboard at the same freight charge as that upon coal, they will not only enhance their revenues, but confer a real benefit upon the country.

It is claimed by the monopolists that the repeal of the duty would arrest the development of the coal fields of Middle Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and the Southern States. Were there no other refutation of this error, another assertion which they make would be sufficient. For when they admit, as they do, that the duty only affects points lying within a hundred miles of the seaboard, they flatly contradict themselves. But leaving these opposite statements to be reconciled by others, the objections to the duty may be briefly summed up as follows: It increases the price of a prime necessary of life, and the source of that power which enters more and more into all industries, and upon the growth of which prosperity and civilization depend. It is a tax which is unjust because of its unequal assessment. The whole burden of it is borne by but a a small portion of the country—New-York, New-Jersey, and the New-England States.

Take the case of one of the largest and most successful iron manufactories in Pennsylvania. It is situated where nature offers her wealth of rich coal, good iron and limestone; is on a fine line of transportation, and near the head of navigation of the main eastern branch of the Mississippi—a region where iron will be profitably manufactured long after iron and coal shall have ceased to be protected. In making a ton of finished iron, its owner uses perhaps four tons of coal, delivered at his own door at about $1 75, and so adds about $7 to the value of the iron. Suppose, however, that to this cost of manufacture were added the tax of $1 75 (currency) which the Portland or Boston iron-master, who uses bituminous coal, must pay—would not the question of taxing Nova Scotia coal appear in a new light? And this is an exact statement of the case: for the iron mills of the Atlantic coast are [illegible] on which alone equals the entire cost of the coal used by the iron mills on the Ohio and its tributaries. The bare statement of this fact is a sufficient reply to the charge of "malevolence" against those who only desire to see fair play.

The Erie Strike Again.

The Erie strike, instead of being "trampled out" by the warlike demonstrations of the managers, backed by their subsidized parties of roughs, seems to be extending and growing more formidable. The engineers of the road, who at first stood wholly aloof from the brakemen, now fear that they may be gradually drawn into the vortex, despite their own efforts. One of them publicly expressed sympathy with the brakemen, the other day, and made a speech saying he hoped they would get their rights. For this expression of opinion, which is very much like what he might have heard, and doubtless did hear, from a great many other people, he was discharged. There was no pretence that he was not a competent man, and a good engineer; but he did not bow to the law of might, and off went his head. That his own comrades became alarmed, and some of them indignant, is but natural.

We now see it reported, as one of the latest phases of this Erie trouble, that

"Mr. FISK, having addressed a note to Chief FOWLER, of the Jersey City Police force, requesting him to detail twenty-five men to Port Jervis to preserve the peace there, the Chief sent the men Friday morning."

Port Jervis is in New-York State; and what jurisdiction the Chief of the Jersey Police force has in New-York State, "to preserve the peace there," is past comprehension. We have not heard that there was any trouble in Orange County, N. Y., requiring the intervention of New-Jersey Police; but even if there were, what right the latter officials have to interpose their authority it is difficult to make out. What right an Erie director had to employ New-Jersey Police in that locality it is still more difficult to see; and it would be a serious matter for him to use New-York Police to carry out his purposes in reference to his railroad and its troubles.

The pith of the matter is, that we have here another manifestation of that reckless spirit in Erie management which proceeds on the doctrine that "might makes right;" which defies law and laughs at statute; which uses all means to gain an end, and which treats public order and the rights of communities with contempt.

But this is not all. Independent of infringements of law, the sympathies of the people are outraged by these violent procedures. The brakemen already discharged are numbered by hundreds; if joined by the engineers, the strikers will be numbered by thousands. These men are not of the class of roughs who are employed to awe them, and to take their occupations from them; but are mainly industrious and law-abiding citizens. Many of them have their homes along the road, and are respected in the various towns and villages where they reside. Hitherto the Erie Road, with all its bad management and neglect, has been enabled, partly by reason of the abundant employment it furnished, to at least retain the good will and liking of the population whom its way trains served, and through whose neighborhood it ran. Now, however, it risks forfeiting even this local good will. It takes steps whose tendency is to stir up hostilities among those whose interest has made them look upon the road with favor. It defies public sentiment in those localities. It doubly defies that sentiment when vast bodies of the people in that neighborhood are not only suddenly deprived of employment, without effort at compromise or adjustment of differences, counting long and faithful service for nothing, but, in addition, the inexperienced, and, in some cases, the "rough" classes of New-York and surrounding cities are introduced to fill the vacant places.

And it is not only natural indignation but anxiety and alarm that will be stirred up by this riding rough shod over the people whose interests are involved. The position of a brakeman, still more of an engineer, is of the highest importance to the security of life and property. The Erie is not so famous for safe travel that it can afford to increase the hazards of daily transit. People will look with apprehension upon this violent method of settling internal quarrels, without taking the public interest into account, or providing for the public safety. But the whole matter is of a piece with that reckless and daring disregard of public sentiment and the deliberate opinion of the community, to serve which all corporations are created, that distinguishes the present mismanagement of the Erie Road.

Degrees in Murder.

A question of great importance in the practice of criminal law has been at last decided by the Court of Appeals. It is nothing more than whether the greater includes the less in indictments for murder, and it came before the Court in the case of KEEFE *vs.* The People; the appellant, upon an indictment containing only the single count of murder, having been convicted of murder in the second degree. The point urged was, that the verdict and judgment entered upon it were erroneous, because the indictment did not set forth that at the time of the commission of the homicide the prisoner was in the commission of a felony, which is the statutory definition of the crime of murder in the second degree.

The Court, after an exhaustive examination of the point presented, has decided that under the statute, upon trial on an indictment for murder a conviction for a lesser degree of that crime is legal and proper where the acts alleged and proved are the same, although the indictment may not state the particular intent and circumstances required by the statute to constitute that lesser degree. All that is requisite is, that there shall be no material variation between the acts charged in the indictment and those established at the trial.

The conclusions of law and common sense are for once identical. The decision works no injury to the rights of accused persons, and will essentially serve the ends of justice. Especially will it be of great practical benefit to this City, where murder in the first degree is a comparatively rare occurrence, while homicides are everyday events.

The time has arrived for the primary meetings of the Republicans in this City. But our reporters have already informed the public that there is a total apathy in the party with reference to the candidates. The Republicans have "about come to the conclusion that it is useless to go to the polls." That is the sort of spirit which ruins great causes. Thousands of men satisfy their consciences with regard to their political duties by saying, "It is of no use for me to vote—I should be in a minority." At last these timid and dependent souls become so numerous that they would decide any issue if they would only unite and come forward. If everybody would only understand that to lie down on the ground and give up the battle is not the way to win in politics, any more than in other affairs of life, and that it is often a duty to fight the hardest when our prospects seem the darkest, the army of absentees would be reduced to a few stragglers. Necessity will teach Republicans that lesson some day, if expediency does not.

When shall we have decent homes for the poor? We doubt whether people of very limited means are much worse off in any city than in this. The lowest class of tenement houses are—well, the public have known what they are for years past. So have our "millionaires." Look at this one fact: a single block in the Sixth Ward has been found to contain recently 311 families, comprising 1,357 persons. It is believed that these families pay $50,000 a year for rent. The rooms, we are assured, are "unhealthy"—it would be a miracle if they were otherwise. Think of the circumstances under which the young grow up in these overcrowded rooms, without being cared for, or clothed, or protected from evil influences. And yet ladies complain that they have no "mission," and that there is nothing for them to do in the world. There is so much good to be accomplished within an inch of their noses that they could not fail to see it if they were less intent on talking of "revolutions" and blowing bubbles in the air.

It is a pity that public speakers seldom properly understand the quotations they make. We do not, of course, allude to classical quotations, because it is well settled that they are like the ornaments on a wedding cake—only meant for show. The speaker knows that his audience do not comprehend the classics, and the chances are that he has only borrowed them himself from some cheap—and nasty—hand book. But even plain English is a puzzle to some speakers. There is a very respectable gentleman, Mr. STEBBINS, of Detroit, who has been called to account by Professor PERRY, for saying that one in twenty of the population in England has been reduced to pauperism by free trade. "I never said so!" cries Mr. STEBBINS, "I simply quoted from THE NEW-YORK TIMES." He is mistaken. He perhaps read in this journal a statement which was quoted from a speech made by a member of the new Anti-Free-Trade League in England, but we have nothing to do with it. We mentioned it, but stated the authority, and now Mr. STEBBINS saddles us with the whole responsibility of the assertion. It is not the illiterate man only who reads his newspaper upside down.

English Ministers of State are trained to such incessant occupation that they are miserable when every moment of their time is not occupied. As they are obliged to be present in Parliament for many hours together when they are not actually wanted, it is difficult to satisfy their craving for work. Reading or writing is not allowed within either House. Lord PALMERSTON, who was an exception to every rule, used to pull his hat over his eyes and go to sleep. But he must have slept with one eye and one ear open, for he was always ready with a sharp answer to every attack. Mr. DISRAELI sits and broods, with that fixed, unalterable melancholy on his countenance, which has led some of his opponents to nickname him "the Sphinx." "Bob" LOWE settles himself down to the quiet manufacture of perorations for his speeches. JOHN BRIGHT has enough to do to answer the cards of people who wish to see him in the lobby. Mr. GLADSTONE fidgets about, makes endless notes on scraps of paper and tears them up, till he is surrounded with the litter, and then composes Greek verses. A recent English paper tells us that a gentleman condoled with Mr. GLADSTONE on his being so fully occupied. "Last night," replied the Premier, "we had a long debate, and I occupied the time in translating into Greek, as you see, the hymn, 'Rock of Ages.'" Perhaps he is the only English Premier who has chosen this method of filling up leisure moments.

A hideous custom seems to be springing up again. "A party of body snatchers," says a dispatch from Louisville, "visited the Methodist Cemetery last night, but were driven off by the sexton, who fired a volley, and badly wounded one of them." This is far from being the only story of the kind which has reached us lately. It is said, too, that the medical schools in England are beginning to find their "subjects" running short, and have set the old machinery at work. The churchyard is to be rifled, and the scenes which caused so much scandal in the early part of this century are to be reënacted. There are many men now living who have taken part in these nocturnal expeditions—some of them have attained eminence in the profession of medicine, and would be sorry enough to have their past exploits made known to the world. Is there no way of supplying the dissecting room without this horrible desecration of "God's acre?" At least the law must be rigorously put in force, if necessary, to keep inquiring anatomists from making a trade of outraging the dead.

"You can pay for it by installments." There is no greater temptation which the dealer in any kind of goods can lay before customers of a certain class than this. The wife or husband sees some furniture or clothes which the family much need, but they have not enough money to buy it outright. "Never mind," says the accommodating dealer, "pay me so much a week, and you shall have the goods at once." The offer is too seductive to be refused. All goes well until wife or child falls ill, or the husband loses his employment, and the "weekly installment" cannot be paid. If the inexperienced wish to know what happens then, let them ponder the story of "an elderly French lady and her daughter," which we have reported. The dealer sent three men to the house, and roughly demanded the balance of a claim. As they could not get the money they laid hold of the poor lady, pulled her out of the room, locked her up in another part of the house, and took away all the furniture. The widow only owed $20, and had paid $165 of the bill. Nevertheless, the dealer's agent stripped the house of everything. His counsel plead in his favor "that he had a wife and children to support"—small mercy had he himself shown to the fatherless child and the widow! Justice DOWLING deserves the thanks of the public for dispensing strict justice in this case. He denounced the "installment" system as being in many cases a swindle, and sent the agent in the above case to prison for two months with a fine of $50. It is unfortunate that the principals of the firm could not be reached instead of their servant.

In SIDNEY SMITH's advice to his parishioners he addresses a few words to young women, to this effect: "Don't believe in anything but the parson and the ring! If your lover says that you can do as well without the form as with it, tell him he is a scoundrel." It would be better for girls everywhere if they would remember that hint. In the Bissell divorce case the woman was told by the man that they might be married without any ceremony—married as safely as if "three clergymen" performed the service. The exponent of the law in this case, JOHN B. BISSELL, of Brooklyn, took the girl a drive to Central Park one day, and put a ring on her finger, saying, "This is your wedding ring; we are married." Nothing could be simpler. Afterward they went to live in a boarding house, where BISSELL acknowledged the woman to be his wife. Who could not supply the finish to the story? Just before the wife became a mother, JOHN B. BISSELL abandoned her. But in his interpretation of the law to his misguided dupe he was nearer the truth than he supposed. Judge BARNARD has ruled that the marriage was really valid according to the laws of this State. "All that is requisite is that the parties should be capable of contracting, and that they should actually contract to be man and wife." Mr. BISSELL, who made a defence which the Court stigmatized in very strong language, will have to make provision for the woman he says he "only" intended to seduce. So much for one code of rascality—but we advise young women to take SIDNEY SMITH's counsel, and insist on having the parson and the ring at their wedding.

A story has recently been going the rounds of the papers to the glory of a great publishing house. An American author, "broken down utterly, by a lifetime of literary drudgery," fell into poverty, in a foreign land. He was 60 years of age. One day a troublesome malady seized him, and in vain did his wife and son seek shelter for his head. They "were repulsed at each place, none wanting a dying man on their hands." At last the Supreme Hand was kinder to the broken-hearted literary brother of ours than the world had been, and took him away—"poor, and in misery." His wife, left penniless, wandered a little further on her sad journey of life, and then she too laid herself down to die. These are the tragedies which fill the pages of literary biography. But it chanced that a passing stranger wrote to an eminent firm in New-York, describing the circumstances. The firm sent a check to the traveler to cover the expenses of a tombstone in the cemetery at Florence. It will be an encouragement to American authors to know that though they may lack bread while living, their publishers will nobly make them the present of a tombstone when they are dead. The brains of writers provide great mansions and immense wealth for publishers, but the fate of the author is too often to toil on in hopeless poverty. But then, is he not the inferior being?

There is a story told, we believe, in the *Percy Anecdotes*, how LOUIS XIV., at a banquet, said to a servant, "Take that dish (a gold one) to DOMINICHINO." "And the *partridges*, too Sire?" exclaimed the favorite, with facetious politeness. "And the partridges too," said His Majesty, in reply. The Russian Minister CATACAZY has just sent to MARTIN KLINKOFSTROM, Consul at San Francisco, an order to have a religious service performed in the Russian Chapel of that city, in sympathy with our American festival of Thanksgiving. Should MARTIN (*et cetera*) remember the above story, he might be likely to telegraph back to his principal, "And the turkey too!" To which Ambassador CATACAZY would immediately reply, "And the turkey too!" The order, as it stands, is no doubt a very kindly and cordial one, but it may be admitted that the addition of the customary bird would give the compliment a very genial significancy, and bring it more home to the feelings of the general public.

Mr. BLISSERT, chairman of the tailors' meeting at Early Closing Hall, gave a very good account of the coöperative tailors in this City, who, though they commenced with only a few dollars are now getting on well, and making garments for the Fifth-avenue and other fashionable neighborhoods. Many would be disposed to quote the old Roman proverb in their favor; "*Res non verba*;" [illegible] and we are happy to wish them all good success in plain English. Mr. BLISSERT very sensibly prefers the remedy of coöperation to that of "strikes," and is evidently right when he says that what our coöperative people need is chiefly education and discipline. The task before the coöperators is certainly an arduous one; but with the example of the English, French and Germans, they may find encouragement to persist in the good work they have undertaken.

The Passage of the Pereire.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed a letter from "H." in your columns, on the recent passage of the steamer *Pereire* from New-York to Brest, and also that of the *Russia* from this port to Queenstown in July, I think it not out of place to call attention to the passage of the *City of Brussels*, which left Sandy Hook on Oct. 30 at 4:10 P. M., and arrived at Queenstown Nov. 7, at 10 P. M., or eight days, five hours and fifty minutes apparent time.

Allowing that Brest is 151 miles further than Queenstown, it is certain that the *City of Brussels* would have gone that distance in ten and a half hours, which added to her actual performance, would make her time eight days, sixteen hours, twenty minutes, or fifteen minutes less than the *Pereire*.

QUICK TIME.

[A letter from "M. J. B.," published yesterday, showed that the distance between Queenstown and Brest is really 208 miles—not 151, as published in the letter of "H." The 208 miles distance is, we are told, the average, as determined by three representative seamen connected with three competing lines, and may, therefore, be assumed to be correct. The credit claimed for the *Pereire* seems, therefore, to be established, whether against the *Russia* or the *City of Brussels*.—TIMES.]

Lecture on Temperance by Hon. C. C. Leigh.

Last evening Hon. C. C. LEIGH lectured before Neptune Sons of Temperance, No. 5, at their hall in Grand-street. He said that the temperance cause had many opponents; among them were appetite, habit, the doctors, the rumsellers and our legislators. Of the strength of appetite and habit he need not speak. Of the doctors, he said, he found many of them knew little of the art of healing. Why they prescribed alcoholic stimulants to their patients, he could not understand, unless they did it to pander to their patients' appetites. Of our legislators we had nothing to hope. They had tried repeatedly to repeal our Excise law and to give our 5,000 rumsellers the right to vend their poisons night and day. He feared that the next Legislature would so modify the Excise law as to render it almost a dead letter. The time would come, however, when the people would have a voice in the matter, and then rumselling would not receive legal sanction.

Several of the churches on the eastern side of the city have been imposed upon, within the past few months, by a pretender named FOSTER, who insinuated himself into the confidence of good people for the worst of motives. He was arrested a few days ago and taken to the Essex Market Police Court for an unmentionable offence, and but for the intercession of an influential individual he would have been consigned to the Penitentiary. Churches and Sunday Schools will do well to keep him at a distance.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

PROGRESS OF MORMONISM AMONG US.

A Curious Defence of Polygamy.

Sermon by a Newly-Arrived Elder from Utah.

There was a large assemblage of Latter-day Saints at the Free Church (Mormon) in Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of a sermon by Elder THEODORE CURTIS of Salt Lake City, who arrived here on Saturday night. Many of those present were young and handsome Welsh girls, besides a number of persons who had just come from England, and who are waiting here for an opportunity to pursue their journey to the "valley of the mountains."

Elder POTTS, an Englishman, and the presiding officer, received the brethren and sisters as they entered, and to each extended a cordial welcome, conducting the women to seats in the body of the church, and the elders, of whom there were more than a score, to seats upon a raised dais, on which was also the reading desk.

Previous to the sermon the Communion was administered, bread and water being used, and the congregation singing all the while their peculiar religious songs. Elder POTTS arose and made a few remarks upon the spirit in which the Sacrament should be taken, advising all who were not imbued with feelings of universal love and peace to abstain until they were in that frame of mind. Calling two elders, he directed one to bless the bread, the other the water, which they did, using some such formula as that employed in the Episcopal Church. They each took a plate of bread, which was cut up into small pieces and carried it around the church to every member, who took a piece. Chalices containing water were handed about in the same manner.

At the conclusion of the Communion, Elder CURTIS was introduced. He said, in opening, that he felt it necessary to apologize for appearing in his travel-stained attire, but owing to mismanagement on the part of the railway folks his luggage had not got to New-York as quickly as he. He was aware how much effect voice, gesticulation and dress had to do with the success of a speaker, but he thought it was unnecessary for one who came in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ to preach His word and spread the glad tidings of the redemption to care for the mere glitter of worldly show and the tricks of oratory. The truth was strong, and its testimony, with the Divine help, did not need any garnish. He said he was a stranger to this community of brethren and sisters, and knowing this to be a free church, could not tell how many of the faithful and unbelieving composed his audience on this occasion; therefore, he would, for the especial benefit of the latter, explain some of the Mormon doctrines, which essentially differed from those of the Christian—especially that of polygamy. Years ago he had been a member of the Methodist Church, and had looked upon his way then as the right way to Heaven, but the day came when he found that he had been groping about in darkness. In the year 1837 the first ray of light dawned upon him and he became a Mormon. Yes, he was privileged, he said, by his Heavenly Father to see and enjoy the blest reality for which kings and prophets prayed and waited. Christians ask what "reality" is this? The answer is the true gospel. Have not we then the true gospel they ask? Yes, but ye neither know it nor use it aright. Look at the number of different sects and churches in direct antagonism to each other who profess to follow the same Master, to be Christians, to be guided by and to preach the same gospel. Do they do it? No. This disunity shows them to be in error. Is it not said that there is but one God, one faith, and one baptism; then must there be but one true Church, and that Church is the Mormon, because we alone understand and preach the true gospel. That gospel is summed up in the thirty-eighth verse of the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. It was on the day of Pentecost, when Peter, filled with Holy Spirit, preached to men of Judea with such power that, as the sacred writer says, "They were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and the rest of the apostles, 'Men and brethren, what shall we do?'" This was their confession of faith in Jesus Christ, seeing which, Peter said to them, "Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." Here then is the whole secret of the true gospel in a nutshell. Faith, repentance, baptism for the remission of sin by some one who has the authority to administer it, such as the saints and apostles of Mormonism, and obedience—simple, implicit obedience—to the law of God. We have apostles and prophets even as the followers and early children of Christ had, and they are endowed with the same powers that their predecessors possessed, and they preach the gospel, prophecy and heal as did the earlier fathers of the Church. I stand here, he continued, a man who knew most intimately JOSEPH SMITH, aye, he who was murdered afterward for his faith, I say I knew him as but few men now living knew him, and I say to you that he was the best man that lived since the days of the apostles, and when we meet him face to face at the bar of God, where man's excellence is measured by the man Christ, he, JOSEPH SMITH, will be found in the ranks of the apostles and prophets, even as one of them. Next to him there is no man so good as BRIGHAM YOUNG, and I know it. You will say, "What! that fellow with all the wives. He a good man? Oh, you cannot make us believe that." But I tell you it is so. You in your ignorance condemn the man because he is a polygamist. Is polygamy wrong? No, it is not. Show me in your own Bible—yes, turn to the page if you can, that contains one word against polygamy uttered by Christ and the prophets in an age when every man was a polygamist. I say you cannot. And if Christ did not condemn it who shall dare to say it is wrong? On the contrary there was David, the royal psalmist, a man after God's own heart, a polygamist—yes, not only a polygamist, but, in the eyes of people nowadays, an adulterer. True he had plenty of wives, yet his eyes fell upon Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah, and he possessed her. After Uriah's death he took her, Bathsheba, as his wife, and she bore to him the wisest of kings and greatest of men—Solomon. Now the Scripture teaches us that no illegitimate child, even the tenth generation, can enter into the kingdom of God. Yet was Solomon the favored child of God. Therefore was the wedlock in which he was begotten blessed. The Lord approved of polygamy in those days, and has not, so far as the Apostles, the exponents of his law and wishes have taught us, disapproved of it to this day. Moreover it would be in this country a benefit to society. Look at the last census of our country and you will find that the women far outnumber the men. Well, if every man is to have but one wife, what is to become of all the single women who will remain unprovided for? Shall I say it? They, in too many instances, will become castaways. Now, on the other hand, permit men to marry as many wives as they can support, and all will be provided for. None, or very few, will be left to the perils of prostitution. These are hard statements, but they are correct. Look at your Christian communities; is not prostitution a living ulcer upon them? On the contrary, look at the Mormon communities, and you will find that among them it does not exist at all. If, then, polygamy prevents prostitution, will you not agree that its existence in this country is a desirable thing? Unfortunately such is the vicious tendency of the human mind in this century that men are never able to look upon any side of the question but the lascivious, therefore it is almost impossible to introduce it for consideration among Christians, because the light of the true faith not yet having dawned upon them, they are ignorant and prone to mockery. In the house of the man of many wives you will say jealousies and bitter feelings will arise. They may, no doubt, but what a great, good work is he doing who manages his affairs so as to completely overcome these jealousies, to preserve harmony, love and cherish his wives, and lead them with himself to God, by obeying the truths of Heaven.

Here the elder ceased, and was followed by a prayer from Mr. POTTS. The concluding exercises consisted of testimonies of their faith by several of the brethren and younger sisters, after which the benediction was pronounced in due form.

A Young Girl Falls Thirty Feet in a St. Louis Theatre—Both Arms Broken and her Head Severely Bruised.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 12.

On Sunday night last Mlle. SAGRINO, a performer on what is called the flying trapeze, began an engagement at the Varieties Theatre. We understand that she is about 18 years of age, of foreign birth, and the wife of HERCULES LIEBEY, a cannon ball manipulator, now performing at the same theatre. The dangerous feats of Mlle. SAGRINO—for they are all done near the dome of the building, and with no net beneath to save her in the event of a fall, drew crowds of admiring spectators, and nothing occurred out of the usual course until last evening about 9 o'clock. At this time she was upon the trapeze, executing the various portions of a programme which is nothing but a mad risk of human life from beginning to end. The audience noticed that she seemed less skillful than ordinary, and that once or twice she appeared to keep her balance upon the swinging bar with great difficulty. But she went on, and at last in one of her whirls in mid-air, her foot slipped, she grasped at the cords, missed them, and was hurled headlong to the floor below—a distance of not less than 35 feet! The motion of her body at the moment the accident took place, sent the poor woman so far forward as the orchestra, where she struck her head on the back of a chair and her arms across a music stand. A wild yell of horror rose from the audience as they witnessed the terrific sight and saw the form of Mlle. SAGRINO launched down the ceiling to where appeared instant and awful death. A rush was made to the spot, but the husband was there before them all, and clasping his senseless wife, bore her behind the scenes.

The first physician who arrived was Dr. E. D. HELLMAN, who examined for injuries and found them to consist—so far as he was then able to ascertain—of a severe contusion, two inches in length, across the forehead, and a fracture of both arms near the wrist. Other physicians were speedily in attendance, and Mlle. SAGRINO, as soon as possible, was conveyed to her rooms at the Everett House, where, at a late hour last night, she was as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. It is believed that no fatal result is likely to transpire, but this cannot, of course, be certainly determined until to-day. We hope—although the hope is a vain one—that this accident will produce some sort of legal prohibition of all such trapeze performances in future. They ought to be banished from every civilized community.

WASHINGTON.

The Ex-Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and the Treasury Statements—San Domingo Annexation—Naval Vessels Put in Readiness for Sea—Reciprocity with Canada.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Mr. ALEXANDER DELMAR, who mistakes notoriety for fame, and who will have the former if he cannot have the latter, has joined the Washington staff of your contemporary, the *World*, and is engaged as secondary appendage to the celebrated "arithmetic man" employed on that paper. With much unction, Mr. DELMAR thanks the Secretary of the Treasury for the recent quarterly exhibit, which he says is in response to his "request." He then telegraphs a criticism upon it calling attention to certain alleged discrepancies between the statement and the monthly debt bulletin, showing that the balances were really larger by several millions on the 1st of July and the 1st of October than they were stated to be at the time, as if the ignoramus did not know that the monthly statement is made up from the books precisely as they appear at the close of business at the last day of each month, without reference to what may be in transitu, and as if he did not also know that the quarterly statement covers the whole quarter, including each and every transaction down to the last, the details of many of which are not received at the Treasury for many days after the close of the quarter. It may be a violent presumption to presume that DELMAR knows even this, but he can hardly know less and still know anything.

THE SAN DOMINGO AFFAIR.

The talk about San Domingo and its acquisition, which the Government is alleged to be now preparing for, has no more basis than the following facts: The desire for the establishment of a protectorate originated with President BAEZ himself, and Mr. SEWARD consented to use his efforts to induce Congress to grant the necessary authority. This he did quietly by posting the House Foreign Affairs Committee in regard to the desire of San Domingo for annexation. Pending this matter, a direct proposition for annexation was received from BAEZ, but not acted upon, owing to the retirement of Mr. SEWARD. The protectorate proposition failed in the House, notwithstanding the able advocacy of Judge ORTH, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and a simple resolution passed the House calling upon the President to communicate to Congress as soon as convenient all the information in his possession concerning the condition and resources of the Republic, and the reported desire of its Government and people for annexation to the United States. This will explain the mission of General BABCOCK to that Government, and on his return a few weeks hence, the President will be able to respond to the request of the House with the latest and fullest information.

OPERATIONS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Eighty-one vessels have been repaired and put in sea-going order, or in such condition that they can go to sea at a few days' notice, since the 1st day of May. This has been done by the Navy Department at an expense of more than one million dollars less than that expended during the same months in 1868, when but four vessels, all told, were put in commission. Four of our largest and most powerful iron-clads are now on the Atlantic coast, including the *Dictator*, which sailed from Hampton Roads on Friday for Key West to join the West India Squadron. The steamer *Severn* will sail in a few days for the same station, and on her arrival Admiral POOR will transfer his flag to her, and the *Powhatan* will come home for repairs. The names of the iron-clads now afloat are the *Dictator*, the *Saugus*, the *Miantonomoh* and the *Terror*. They all carry fifteen-inch guns.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

Commissioner DELANO has now before him the reports of three special committees appointed in the Department, who have been investigating, first, the meter system; second, the best means of canceling stamps; and, third, the best method of preventing the reaffixing of canceled stamps. The views of these committees will probably be embodied in the Commissioner's report, or at least made use of in that document.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The following, derived from private sources, is believed to be a correct statement of the position of our Government and that of Great Britain upon the subject of a rearrangement of trade relations with the Dominion of Canada. The matter comes up for adjustment, not in consequence of the resolution of the House of Representatives, but because the Government appreciates the importance of settling the fishery question amicably and with reference to the interests of American fishermen; and because, also, it is deemed important in the interests of the great West that the freedom of the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be secured and that the canals of Canada should be enlarged to the capacity of our wants, free of cost to us. The Canadian authorities have notified our Government that unless the trade between the two countries is so arranged as to be somewhat reciprocal, they fear they will be unable to withstand the pressure from all parts of the Dominion, urging them to do away with the system of fishery licenses, and compelling American fishermen to remain outside of the three-mile limits of the shores of Canada; to establish a duty on foreign coal so as to give the market of Western Canada to Nova Scotia coal, instead of having it supplied as at present, from Pennsylvania and Ohio; to place an export duty on pine timber, and an import duty on American breadstuffs, a large market for which is now found in Canada under their free admission by the present Canadian tariff, the returns for the last year showing the value of breadstuffs, wheat, corn, rye, &c., imported from the United States into Canada, to have been $12,262,561.

It is said there is no question as to whether the resolution of the House of Representatives asking the Executive to reopen negotiations with Great Britain for the adjustment of these matters, is mandatory in its terms or not, because under our form of government no resolution of the House of Representatives can be mandatory on the Executive as regards the treaty-making power. It is simply advisory, a mere expression of opinion of the same character, but naturally of greater importance than the resolution of similar effect of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, and the Boards of Trade of the various States.

The Secretary of State having his attention called to the importance of the undetermined commercial questions between this country and Canada in the manner indicated, addressed the British Minister here during last Summer, and invited his assistance in a proper endeavor to adjust them. It is understood that Mr. THORNTON communicated with the Government of Canada, and the authorities there having expressed their concurrence in the importance of arranging the various questions amicably if possible, a general understanding was arrived at to discuss the matter in detail, when the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury would be enabled to avail themselves of the assistance of leading Senators and Congressmen, so as to know how far concessions could be made in the general interchange of raw products by way of equivalent for the concessions demanded of Canada. It is safe to say that the matter will not be determined until after a full and careful examination of the whole subject, and solely with a view to the interests of the people of the United States.

RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The President has recognized JULIAN ALFREDO PRINCIPE Y SATORRES as Vice-Consul of Spain at Philadelphia; THEODORE WAGNER, Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Galveston, Texas; JUAN URRUELA Y PALOMO, Consul of Guatemala at San Francisco, Cal., and H. CLAUSSENIUS, Consul of Baden at Chicago, Ill.

HAYTI.

Renewed Exertions of Salnave—The Blockade to be Enforced—Capture and Release of British Vessels—Government Monopoly of Coffee—Issue of Bills to the Amount of $2,000,000 Gold—Old Currency to be Destroyed—Port du Paix Captured by the Rebels—Gold, 1,700.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1869.

The arrival here from New-York of the steamer *Algonquin*, lately purchased for this Government, has inspired SALNAVE and his party with fresh hope, as they will now be enabled to prosecute the war with greater vigor, and may probably retrieve in a measure the disasters of the last two or three months. The steamers *Salnave* and *Petion*—the former badly damaged in the late fight with the rebel navy—are still at Cape Haytien. The paddles of the *Salnave* have been repaired, and the ship, it is expected, will shortly be taken to sea under American officers, who came out from New-York in the *Port-au-Prince*, and whose services have been engaged by SALNAVE. The rebel steamers are at Acul, the headquarters of the revolutionary army and navy, where preparations are making for a combined attack on Port-au-Prince and the Cape. The rebels lost in the late engagement off Cape Haytien sixteen killed and eighteen mortally wounded.

Now that SALNAVE's navy is reinforced, there will be greater activity in the seizure of vessels attempting to run the blockade of the ports that have been declared closed, and in this morning's *Moniteur* a lengthy official notice appears declaring the intention of the Government strictly to enforce the blockade, and to seize all merchant vessels appearing in Haytian waters with contraband of war on board, their destination being the blockaded ports, or any port in possession of the rebels. Vessels calling at Acul, which is an open port, are liable to seizure, and their Captains and crews to imprisonment. The *Petion* lately seized an English schooner coming out of Aquin. The vessel and cargo were condemned and sold, and her Captain sentenced to six months' imprisonment; but the President has pardoned him. Another English schooner was seized by the tugboat *Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall*, and brought into this port; but the British Consul having been called upon to interfere the schooner was released, the *Lloyd Aspinwall* towing her to her destination. Damages have been claimed, and the Government will no doubt be compelled to make good the losses sustained from the seizure and detention of the schooner. SALNAVE is himself on board the steamer *Pequot*, which is being fitted out for active service, superintending her equipment. The name of this vessel has been changed to the *Terror*.

Cape Haytien has received a supply of provisions, sent thither in the steamer *Port-au-Prince*. The town was on the point of surrendering to the rebels when the supplies came to hand, as the people were literally starving. At Aux Cayes and Jeremie the rebels are kept in check; but that is all, the Government forces not being in a position to assume the defensive. Troops have been sent to retake Miragoane, but at latest advices the place had not yet been attacked. Both at Gonaives and St. Marc an attempt has been made to get up a movement in favor of SALNAVE, but without success. All is quiet in this city and neighborhood.

The Government monopoly of coffee is working very badly for trade. Under its operation the Government becomes the purchaser of all the coffee brought to market, paying for it at the rate of $1,000 (Haytian) per 100 pounds, and then sells to the merchants and others at a market price, fixed by itself, of $1,300 (Haytian;) thus making an enormous profit out of the transaction, but victimizing both the producers and the dealers. In addition to the disadvantage they suffer in this way, the merchants are now compelled to pay duties at the Custom House in gold, which they have to purchase from the Government, each dollar in specie costing them $1,000, Haytian currency. This monopoly is, in fact, working ruin to the business of the country. To make matters worse, the Legislative Council has just enacted a law authorizing the Government to make a new issue of two millions of dollars in bills, payable to bearer, and receivable in payment of Customs dues, the note to be taken at the full value appearing on its face. At the same time another law has been passed providing for the immediate withdrawal from circulation, and the destruction of all Haytian paper money issued by any Government prior to the year 1869. These two measures, it is feared, will have the effect of completely unsettling all business arrangements, and ultimately destroying what trade there is left.

Coffee is coming into market more freely, and the quality is much improved. Provisions are abundant, but the monopoly affects the market, injuriously restricting sales, and reducing profits largely. Logwood is getting scarcer, owing to the large number of vessels loading with that article, and to the closing of the port of Miragoane. Gold and bills, 1,700.

CURRENT NOTES.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* admits that the latest official and corrected returns for Governor of Minnesota give Judge AUSTIN, Republican, 350 majority. Four counties remained to be heard from, which will increase this majority. The *Press* says the Senate will contain 14 Republicans and 8 Democrats, and the House 28 Republicans and 19 Democrats.

A man in Waldoboro, Me., zealously cares for a hatchet which, in the hands of a stalwart Indian in 1749, was driven into his grandfather's skull. It must be a pleasant thing to have in the family.

A member of the Tennessee House of Representatives offered a resolution on Wednesday for the sale of the portraits of General THOMAS and Senator BROWNLOW, owned by the State. The House promptly tabled the resolution, and the member now says it was one of his little jokes.

Two of the students at the Virginia Military Institute, in Lexington, have indulged in a little fight with sharp knives, in which one of them was dangerously wounded.

The early cold weather has postponed the Minnesota farmers' plowing until next Spring.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* learns that Hon. JAMES MUNROE, for the past six years United States Consul at Rio, intends to resign, and it expresses the hope that, if so, he will receive and accept the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourteenth District of that State.

President GRANT has offered his farm of 300 acres, eleven miles from St. Louis, to the county for a pauper farm, the price asked being $75,000.

A Washington dispatch reports that Hon. AMOS KENDALL left $25,000 to each of his grandchildren, with the exception of one to whom he gave but $10,000 because he was in the Confederate Army.

An election for Judge of the Second Judicial District of Michigan was held on Tuesday, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. NATHANIEL BACON. The day was very unpleasant, the vote was very light, and the Democratic candidate was elected.

Detroit has floored all its engine houses with Nicolson pavement, much to the pleasure of the boys who run with the machine.

General AMES has assigned several officers as inspectors of registration in Mississippi, and directed them to proceed without delay to their several posts of duty.

Governor HOFFMAN has appointed a special Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in Watertown, Jefferson County, on the 7th of December, and has designated Judge INGRAHAM to hold it.

Colonel JOHN S. SMITH was shot in Marion, Ala., on Monday, by Captain WILLIAM A. FORREST, a brother of General N. B. FORREST. A difficulty occurred between them in Colonel SMITH's room, and SMITH attacked FORREST with a knife, whereupon FORREST shot him, killing him instantly.

When Mr. PEABODY was about to sail for Europe, in August, a gentleman met him on board the steamer, and remarked: "I suppose you have forgotten me, Mr. PEABODY." "Oh, no," said he quickly, "you are Mr. ——; we boarded at the same house in Devonshire-street, London, thirty-one years ago," and instantly he named several other gentlemen who were inmates of the same household.

San Francisco, with a population of about 150,000, expended $400,000 for its schools last year.

The second daughter of the late General GREEN CLAY, and her husband, Col. WILLIAM RODES, celebrated their golden wedding at their residence, near Richmond, Ky., a few days ago. Rev. JOSEPH COLLINS, who married them, was present, aged ninety-two, and when presented to two granddaughters of Mrs. RODES remarked that though lovely, they were not so pretty as PAULINE was fifty years ago.

The Detroit *Free Press* alludes to the members of the One-Armed Messenger Corps as "winged" messengers. "They jest at scars who never felt a wound."

A Texas paper says HAMILTON STUART, the Democratic candidate for Governor, "stands alone, wrapped in the mantle of the Virginia resolutions of '98." It is scant clothing in these days, even in Texas.

Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, in a recent letter, says that the election in Minnesota is a testimony that the people demand of political parties live issues, and that the tariff question will speedily swallow up all other questions, "as the rod of Aaron swallowed up the rod of the conjurors."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* urges the Legislature of California to petition Congress to make immediate provision for the survey and sale of all the public lands in the mining counties of that State.

Mr. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, of this City, has promised to give $250 yearly, for five years, for the benefit of the Yale Navy.

A Georgia financier, who declined two years ago to buy a plantation of 2,500 acres offered at $5 per acre, is now reckoning up his losses, the plantation having just been sold for $17 an acre.

"Died from the effects of burns received by the explosion of a kerosene lamp." Such is the record once more, a lady of Spartansburg, Penn., being the victim.

General CLANTON is devoting his energies to procuring European immigrants for Alabama, and calls upon the men of the State, who have poured out their treasure and blood, like water for their section and State, to aid him in his humble efforts to develop, to regenerate, to disenthrall that beautiful land, bequeathed them by their Fathers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements for To-Night.

At the Academy "Norma" is to be given to-night by Mme. BRIOL, Miss LOUISE C. THEURER and Signori MASSIMILLIANI and COLETTI. The season here is prospering finely, and we trust the attendance on this occasion will be up to the encouraging standard of last week.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP announces for this evening her second concert at Steinway Hall. The success of the first was decided, and a fine audience for the second is confidently expected. M. KOWALSKI, the pianist, who made a very favorable impression on his *début* last week, will play some new selections. Signor RONCONI will sing twice, and other artists of talent will also appear.

The first representation this season of the Richings English Opera Troupe is offered to-night at the Grand Opera House with "Maritana" for the initiatory work. The company includes the names of several singers of acknowledged ability, and we hope it will meet the success it deserves.

At Booth's, Miss BATEMAN enters upon the last week but two of a most prosperous engagement.

The representations of "Caste" begin at the Fifth-avenue Theatre this evening. Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU is to act *Esther Eccles*; Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, *Polly*; Mrs. GILBERT, *The Marchioness*; Mr. DAVIDGE, *Old Eccles*; Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, *D'Alroy*, and Mr. J. B. POLK, *Hawtree*.

The French Theatre will be reopened to-night under the management of Mr. CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE. The play to constitute the entertainment is altogether new. It is called "London," is from the pen of Messrs. LESLIE and CLARKE, and will be illustrated by numerous sets of elaborate and truthful scenery, imported from England. The company is led by Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS and Messrs. F. C. BANGS, LEWIS BAKER and C. T. PARSLOE, Jr.

At Wallack's, the programme of the past week will undergo no change. How delightful a performance is to be looked for may be anticipated by those who had a glance at the eulogistic references elicited on all sides by the representations of "Home" and of "A Regular Fix."

At Niblo's, Miss LOTTA's engagement continues. "Little Nell and the Marchioness" remains the current attraction, and a very magnetic one. Yet a change of bill is proposed at the close of this week, so these performances of Mr. BROUGHAM's piece are the last to be witnessed of that not unpleasing story.

At the Olympic "Poor Humanity" will occupy the bills all this week, together with the farce of "A Bull in a China Shop." Mr. MORTIMER's performance in the latter piece is quite an admirable one, while Mr. HOLSTON's artistic impersonation of *Mother Wisby* in "Poor Humanity," ought to secure for that play a prosperous run. But, we fear, it is so delicately finished and unexaggerated that it will not after all give the drama a great vitality.

At Wood's Museum, Mr. ROBINSON will act by day, and two newcomers, Mr. JEROME and Miss CLELIA HOWSON, by night. The latter artists appear in "Aladdin." A menagerie, we note, has been added to the animate wonders of the place, and an assortment of lions, tigers and elephants, extensive enough to attract the curious and the studious, can be inspected at all hours, with pleasure and profit.

The Bowery Theatre changes its bill to-night, and offers, as usual, quantity and variety. Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD will appear with his trained dogs in "The Lost Shilling," and, besides this drama, "Idiot Jack" and the pantomime, "The Country School," will be rendered.

At the New-York Circus a new lady rider, Miss PAULINE HINDLEY, appears in the local arena for the first time. She is said to be daring and pretty. The Bedouin Arabs, we observe, remain at this popular house until further advices.

The Minstrels—Bryants' and the San Francisco party—have no change of bill or of prosperity to record. Two such strong companies, each possessed of characteristics of its own, have never before been gathered in this City.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Mexico.

The steamship *City of Mexico*, which left Vera Cruz Nov. 3, Sisal Nov. 5, and Havana Nov. 8, reached this port yesterday. Purser J. W. BENSEL has our thanks for courtesies.

A New Hospital for Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

A new hospital for the above class of diseases has been opened and put in working order by Dr. H. KNAPP, formerly Professor in the University of Heidelberg. It is incorporated under the name of "The New-York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute." Gurdon Buck, M. D., A. C. Post, M. D., F. S. Winston, C. H. Loutrel, A. D. F. Randolph, N. J. Waterbury, General James Bowen and J. G. Metcalf are among the members of the Board of Trustees. On Friday, the 12th inst., the Board held their first meeting. A general survey of the hospital was made and great satisfaction expressed at the elegance and general adaptation of the building for the purpose intended. It is designed for patients of all classes. Dr. KNAPP read his report for the first six months the institute has been established. He stated that 816 patients had been treated gratuitously in the dispensary, which is open to the poor every day from 1 to 3 P. M. Sixty-nine patients were admitted to the house; ninety-seven operations performed, seventeen being for cataract. Some thirty students attend the regular course of instruction given by Dr. KNAPP during the Winter. Medical and financial reports were read, and the Board elected as officers: President, F. S. WINSTON; Vice-President, GURDON BUCK; E. S. BALLIN, Treasurer, and PHILIP BISSINGER, Secretary. The medical staff consists of Dr. H. KNAPP, Dr. TH. GOOLEY and F. AUB. The by-laws were next read and adopted. The meeting was a very full one. President WINSTON expressed his confidence that the institution would succeed, and welcomed its founder to New-York and his new and worthy field of labor. The building of the infirmary is at No. 46 East Twelfth-street, near Broadway.

The Erie Railway Difficulty.

The strike of the brakemen upon the Erie Road is virtually disposed of. The men expected coöperation from the engineers, but this they have so far failed to receive. Most of the engineers entertain the proposition far from favorably.

The engineers HOYT and DREW, who a few days ago delivered speeches expressing sympathy with the striking brakemen, have been indefinitely suspended from their positions. HOYT has, it is reported, apologized for his conduct to the General Superintendent of the road, and may possibly be reinstated. The general sentiment among their fellow engineers approves the course of the Company in regard to these men.

The contemplated strike of the brakemen in the employ of the Company, on its Great Western Division, has not as yet assumed any definite shape. The sentiment in favor of it, however, daily gains strength, and it is probable that unless the Company makes an early payment of the moneys due these men, or comes to some settlement with them, their contemplated strike will become an accomplished fact.

It is reported that on Saturday last, HOUTALING, the presiding officer of the Society of the strikers, while engaged upon the grounds of the Company at Port Jervis in dissuading some men from working, who were inclined to do so, encountered General Superintendent RUCKER. Some words passed between the two. RUCKER ordered HOUTALING off the premises, and HOUTALING refused to go. RUCKER thereupon seized him by the collar, and put him off forcibly. The presiding officer has not since shown himself in those quarters.

Disturbance in Chatham Square.

As a Hibernian Society, returning from a funeral, was passing through Chatham Square yesterday afternoon the ranks of the procession were broken by the driver of car No. 178, of the Third-avenue line, who attempted to go on without waiting for the Hibernians to straggle over his track. The processionists resented this attempt with such extreme earnestness that in a few moments they had succeeded in creating a scene of disorder that looked very much like a riot. The driver of the car was, of course, savagely assaulted by the Hibernians, and, as the passengers interfered to protect him, there was imminent danger that a general fight would ensue, which was, in fact, only prevented by the arrival of Captain JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, with a section of policemen. Order was then quickly restored, and, fortunately, before any one had been seriously injured. Captain JOURDAN contented himself with dispersing the crowd, and did not make any arrests.

Extensive Fire in Greenwich-Street.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered on the second floor of the four-story brick building, No. 175 Greenwich-street, and before the flames were extinguished the entire building with the contents had been materially damaged by fire or water. The first floor was occupied by A. & P. CLARK, dealers in boots and shoes, the second floor by J. G. WOODS, printer, and the upper floors by S. HARRISON, cigar maker. The property of the occupants of the lower floors of No. 173 Greenwich-street was also greatly damaged by water, but owing to the absence of all the owners it is impossible to give individual losses. The total loss from the conflagration will not exceed $10,000.

Arrest of a Wife Beater.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, of No. 519 First-avenue, last evening, was amusing himself by beating his wife, and FRANK KEARNEY interfering to protect the woman, was turned upon by CAMPBELL, who dealt him a blow on the head with an ax. The Police arriving at the moment, CAMPBELL was prevented from doing further damage, and was locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station House. KEARNEY's wound proved to be slight, and he was removed to his residence, No. 518 Tenth-avenue.

Church Dedication in Fifty-Sixth-Street.

The Central Presbyterian Church lately erected in Fifty-sixth-street, near Broadway, was dedicated yesterday morning. The congregation formerly worshipped in Broome-street, where their church was established in 1832. The present building is temporary, and will hold about 800 persons. There were also evening services, when Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of the Brick Presbyterian Church, preached to a large congregation.

Freethinkers' Society.

The bi-weekly lectures of this German society for this season commenced at No. 101 Hester-street yesterday afternoon, when Dr. ADOLPHUS DOUAI lectured before an audience, composed of ladies and gentlemen, on the history and cosmopolitan future of German pedagogism founded by PESTALOZZI and DIESTERWEG.

Burned to Death.

On Saturday a child belonging to JOHN HART, of Jamaica, L. I., was burned to death. The mother left it in the kitchen unprotected while she went to perform some up-stairs duties, and on returning discovered it in flames. She endeavored to save it, but all to no purpose, and it died on Saturday evening.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

A superbly-illuminated catalogue has just been issued by Mr. THEO. E. BALDWIN, (successor to the firm of BREWSTER & BALDWIN,) carriage builder of this City, the plates of which are said to have cost $10,000. Every style of carriage is handsomely pictured for the information of purchasers.

Among the Tammany candidates (in prospective) for Civil Justices is WILLIAM J. KANE, (Eighth District,) Assistant Corporation Counsel, and formerly of General CORCORAN's staff.

The deskmakers of the firm of BREWER & Co., Nos. 193 and 195 Essex-street, who have been on a strike since Tuesday last, and those of the firm of ADAM MUELLER, No. 283 East Twelfth-street, who have been on a strike since Thursday last, on account of a reduction in their pay at the rate of ten per cent., held a meeting at No. 222 Second-street yesterday. They resolved to confer by committees with their employers in order to get their former pay. The number of workmen on strike is about eighty. They being paid by the piece, their earnings were, on the average, from $12 to $14 a week.

The Sixteenth Ward German-American School Club met at No. 337 West Twenty-third-street yesterday afternoon. The nomination of C. DICKS for School Trustee was recommended to both political parties, and that of WM. ZAISER to the Republican Party for the same office, in case they decline to nominate DICKS.

The boys at the Sixteenth Ward Boys' Lodging House, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, were addressed last evening by Mr. G. E. WARD. It was a very interesting and instructive discourse. By the kindness of two gentlemen the boys will be provided with a good dinner on Thanksgiving Day, at 7:30 P. M.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association's Fair will be open to-day, day and evening, for the purpose of selling off the goods donated to them. Among these are a square piano, presented by STEINWAY & SON, to be sold cheap. Military men, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union League of America and the County Council of the Union League of America pledged their assistance to the Association when the Fair opened. The Fair has been a great success. Dr. CHAPIN's Church had a table in the Fair, which, with the exception of Mrs. KENNEDY's, was the most successful in the Fair. This is the only Association that makes a specialty of assisting the soldiers and their families.

The Sunday evening meetings at the Eleventh Ward House of the Children's Aid Society, No. 709 East Eleventh-street, were commenced last evening. The services were conducted by Mr. D. EDWIN HAWLEY and Mr. D. WILLIS JAMES. About seventy boys were present and participated with spirit in the exercises. The programme is a simple one—singing and reading by the boys, and short practical addresses by the gentlemen who conduct the meeting. Nowhere in the City are more interesting assemblages to be found than those which convene at the lodging houses of the newsboys and bootblacks.

Brooklyn.

The purpose for which Mr. A. T. STEWART purchased the block in First-street, between North Twelfth and North Thirteenth streets, E. D., is said to be for the erection of a Hempstead Plains Railroad Depot market. The railroad will run through the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, much to the enhancement of the salt meadow land and the thinly-settled and little-improved portions of these two wards.

A wall is now being erected in front of the Naval Burying Ground, near the Naval Hospital, on the Classon-avenue side, at the head of the Wallabout Canal.

The annual collection in aid of the work of the American Unitarian Association was taken up in the churches of Brooklyn belonging to that denomination, yesterday.

The Surveyor of the South Side Railroad has completed the survey of their new route to Hunter's Point, via the recently-purchased Flushing Railroad track, which they intend to tap at Penny Bridge, the distance between the two points being but one mile and a tenth. The Company intend using their freight branch, and will have to build only 3,000 feet of track. This will give them a good water front, and, if the future developments should require it, a passenger depot.

The annual meeting of the Queens County Teachers' Institute will commence at Jamaica to-day, and will continue for one week.

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. YVELIN, E. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

You Can Regulate the Color.

Every natural shade from light brown to deepest black is imparted by PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. The number of applications determines the tinge. It would be like comparing shining water to the drainings from a marsh, to compare it with the ordinary hair dyes.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.
Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste.—*Advertisement.*

"Happy Are Ye,"

Whose homes are cheered by the light of PRATT'S Astral Oil."—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

A PARIS EDITOR has been called a liar in public 500 times, but no one is called a liar who says the best overcoats in New-York are to be had of FREEMAN & BURR, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.—*Advertisement.*

G. Collamore & Co.
Continue to make a speciality of the
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY'S
SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
Importers of Fine China and Glass,
No. 731 Broadway,
One door above Waverley-place,
New-York.
GILMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. HOLLY.

So Insidious are the First Approaches of Consumption, that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the EXPECTORANT, therefore, when you take a Cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

Keep Warm.
Buy more Clothing and less Coal.
WINTER OVERCOATS $15.
GEO. W. WHITE & CO.,
Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway.

Cancer Cured—Bright's disease cured by the MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER. This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought such wonderful cures, and is advertised merely to distinguish it from the many waters which claim to be almost equal in merit to the Missisquoi. For sale by druggists. Depot, No. 3 College-place.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Russian Vapor Baths are invaluable as a preventive of and cure for colds, catarrh, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. No. 25 East 4th-st., near B'dway.

Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

Cantrell's Boot and Shoe Store, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

HIGGINSON—GRACIE.—At Christ Church, in Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Stevens Parker, JAMES J. HIGGINSON to MARGARET BETHUNE, daughter of the late Archibald Gracie.

HOFFMYER—CLARK.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. A. Reinke, of the Moravian Episcopal Church, JOS. A. HOFFMYER to ISABELLA CLARK, daughter of Abm. B. Clark.

LEGGAT—WILLS.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, RICHARD J. LEGGAT to MARIETTA, eldest daughter of the late William Wills, all of this City.

DIED.

BOYD.—On Friday, Nov. 12, in Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. S. C. Hepburn, Mrs. ANNA MARIA, relict of the late Samuel Boyd, Esq., in the 81st year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, Hamptonburg, and at the interment in the Cemetery of Evergreens on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M., from Erie Railroad Ferry, foot of Chambers-st.

BUCKNAM.—At Port-au-Prince, Hayti, on Thursday, Oct. 28, after a short illness, EZRA BUCKNAM, in the 66th year of his age.

His remains will be brought home for interment at the earliest opportunity.

CARPENTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 13, LORAINE N., widow of the late Hon. Franklin B. Carpenter, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 195 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CARY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 14, 1869, CHARLES EUSTACE CARY, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, (between Spring and Prince sts.,) on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

GOODMAN.—In Plainfield, N. J., at the house of her son, Aaron C. Goodman, on Saturday morning, Nov. 13, Mrs. ALMIRA GOODMAN, aged 82 years.

Funeral from the house of her son, Edward Goodman, No. 26 Broad-st., Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GIBBONS.—On Saturday, Nov. 13, MARY ANN, wife of Thomas Gibbons, a native of Bath, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John G. Cosgriff, No. 122 Bank-st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HODGE.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 12, MARY, wife of George R. Hodge.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother, Henry Folsom, at Orange, at 11 o'clock on Monday. Carriages will meet the 9:30 train from New-York. Burial service at Derry, N. H., Tuesday morning.

LIVINGSTON.—On Sunday, Nov. 14, CORNELIA, daughter of Chas. Livingston, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 20 West Washington-square, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

MOORE.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 13, 1869, ABBY S. MOORE, widow of the late Henry Moore, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Thos. M. Moore, on Monday, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves New-York from New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11:30 A. M. for Mamaroneck, and returns to New-York at 4:59 and 7:11 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to convey friends to the house.

ROBERTSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 13, at Bloomfield, N. J., aged 25 years, MARY MONTAGUE, wife of Heber R. Robertson, and daughter of the late Henry B. Montague, formerly of Richmond, Va.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at 3½ o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the 15th inst. A train will leave New-York at 1 P. M. per Morris and Essex and Bloomfield Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., and returning will leave Bloomfield at 5:18 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the station.

SMITH.—On Friday, Nov. 12, DANIEL P. SMITH, in the 61st year of his age, of the firm of Smith & True, builders.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 39 West 43d-st., on Monday, 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

STEVENS.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, at East Stroudsburg, Penn., JOHN BANCROFT STEVENS, formerly of this City, aged 44 years.

TOMES.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., at the residence of her son, Joseph R. Tomes, on Saturday, Nov. 13, ELIZABETH HARRIETT TOMES, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Of all descriptions, for sale and repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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MUNN & CO., Editors Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 12TH-ST.

This hotel is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly and elegantly furnished throughout. Its location is the most convenient, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels and business marts of the City. Rooms can be obtained in suites or singly at the option of guests. Table on the table d'hote plan.

WM. H. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

During the past year 1,300 were received as inmates, 1,250 were sent to situations, or returned to friends, 1,139 different children were taught in the schools, nearly 400,000 meals were furnished, 100,000 lodgings, 10,000 garments, 1,300 pairs of shoes, 150,000 pounds of bread and large quantities of meal, vegetables and meat. All applications for charity referred to the House have been investigated, and aid afforded when wise to do so. The Trustees, employing no solicitor, ask for voluntary contributions to enable them to continue their work among the poor.

Services Thanksgiving commence at 11 o'clock and continue through the day; children have their dinner at 1½ o'clock; out-door poor at 3 o'clock. All articles of food and clothing will be very useful.

ARCH'D RUSSELL, President.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.
No. 155 Worth-st.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—LET THOSE who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

AT GENIN'S FORMER SUPERINTENDENT'S—D'ANCONA, No. 62 6th-av.—hats, furs and fur alterations at twenty-five per cent. below Broadway prices.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE SCRIPTURAL DOCTRINE OF HADES. Comprising an Inquiry into the State of the Righteous and Wicked Dead between Death and the General Judgment, and demonstrating from the Bible that the Atonement was neither made on the Cross nor yet in this World. By Rev. GEORGE BARTLE, D. D., Principal of Walton College, Liverpool. 12mo. Cloth. $1 50.

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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
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THE BYRON MYSTERY.

ISLAM.

A NEW STORY, &c., &c.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 1,329, for the week ending Nov. 20, contains *The Quarterly Review's* crushing article on "The Byron Mystery," with hitherto unpublished, and apparently conclusive, letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh; also "The Battle of the Philosophies" (Physical and Metaphysical;) the continuation of "The Portrait in my Uncle's Dining Room," from the French; "The Millionaires of New-York," &c., &c.

No. 1,330 will contain "Islam," a very notable paper by the author of the celebrated "Talmud" article, and written with the same power; also "An Enigma of History—The Captivity of Joanne of Castile, called 'La Loca' or the Mad," from new documents, translated for THE LIVING AGE from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; the conclusion of "The Portrait in my Uncle's Dining Room," and other articles.

In No. 1,331 will be begun a new story, translated from the German for THE LIVING AGE, which will be concluded in the last number of the year.

THE LIVING AGE is issued every Saturday, giving fifty-two numbers, of sixty-four pages each, or more than three thousand double-column octavo pages of reading matter yearly; enabling it to present with satisfactory completeness the best essays, reviews, criticisms, tales, poetry, literary, scientific, historical and political information, gathered from the whole body of foreign periodical literature, and from the pens of the ablest living writers.

Subscription price, $8 a year, free of postage. An extra copy sent gratis to any one getting up a club of five new subscribers. LITTELL & GAY, Publishers, No. 30 Bromfield-st., Boston.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION Republican Association.—A special meeting of the Association to elect delegates to the several Nominating Conventions, will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 15, 1869, at headquarters, No. 9 Beach-st. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. HENRY SMITH, President.
JOHN WM. HEAPE, } Secretaries.
WM. H. BAILEY, }

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with the call of the General Committee, this Association will hold a primary meeting at No. 100 Prince-st. on MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst., to elect delegates to the Judiciary, Charter and Ward Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
WILLIAM C. HANNA, President.
N. GEORGE, } Secretaries.
THOS. G. BAKER, }

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at the headquarters, No. 195 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, to elect delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
JOHN H. ALLEN, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to authority of the Union Republican General Committee, an election for delegates to the several Nominating Conventions will be held at No. 98 Bleecker-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
GEO. E. HILL, President.
J. H. HANSEN, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the General Committee, a primary of the above Association will be held at Republican Headquarters, No. 10 Abingdon-square, to elect delegates to the various nominating Conventions, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
GEO. E. KEYSER, President.
ISAAC S. CORSLEY, } Secretaries.
DANL. A. ANDERSON, }

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the General Committee, a primary of the above Association will be held at the Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and Broadway, to elect delegates to the various Nominating Conventions, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15. Polls open from 7½ to 9.
WM. R. STEWART, President.
JOSEPH B. FRITH, } Secretaries.
DAVID MCADAM, }

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the direction of the U. R. G. C., an election of this Association will be held at headquarters, Nov. 15, 1869.
Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
E. HARRISON REED, President.
JOHN GOLLER, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at the Wigwam, 46th-st., near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst., to elect delegates to the Judiciary, Charter and Ward Conventions, in accordance with the call of the General Committee. Poll open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
GEORGE P. BRADFORD, President.
ROBERT S. DOBBIN, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the direction of the General Committee, a primary election will be held at No. 353 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, to elect delegates to the various Ward and District Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
GEO. H. VAN CLEFT, President.
ALLAN J. DEHNIS, } Secretaries.
WM. H. O. NEAL, }

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of call of the General Committee, an election for delegates to the several nominating Conventions will be held at Headquarters, 34-av., corner 35th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15. Polls open from 7½ until 9 o'clock P. M.
JAMES JACKSON, President.
WEEKS W. CULVER, } Secretaries.
ALEXANDER HEIN, }

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the General Committee, a special meeting will be held at Harmony Hall, corner of 110th-st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst., to elect delegates to the several Nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
W. H. DE CAMP, President.
JOHN NORTON, } Secretaries.
E. J. SALMON, }

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales for the week just closed were not equal to the previous week. Considerable property was offered, but a large proportion of it was not sold. Some of the most desirable lots actually changed hands, but very many that were put up remain on the hands of the owners. The auctioneers did their utmost, but just now there is but little disposition shown to buy. The passion for suburban lots is decidedly on the wane. The sale of Staten Island property by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER was quite a success, but there were no others of a like kind to interfere with it, and it promised to be the last for some weeks. The property, too, was really very beautiful and valuable; extraordinary facilities were offered the public before the day of sale to examine it; extensive and detailed advertising was done to make them familiar with it; an excellent and abundant lunch provided to keep the visitors in good humor, and no labor nor expense spared. The result was an entire success. Until the great Supreme Court sale of the Lorrillard estate, on the 30th inst., no other sales of suburban property will be attempted, and it is best that none should be. Buyers are discouraged from visiting distant places of sale during this rather severe weather, and when they do, the aspect of the country is not of a character to inspire those feelings of exhilaration that frequently induce large purchases. At private sale but very little is being done. The dullness that usually precedes the close of the year is already perceptible, although that event is seven weeks distant. The Fall season has been by no means a profitable or active one for real estate brokers, for attention has been greatly drawn from City properties to suburban lots, and the business emanating in this taste of the public has been most largely shared in by the auctioneers. In Brooklyn property the same inactivity exists as in the New-York market, due to the same causes and influences; a few sales have been made, but none of any great importance. The improvements being made at Hempstead Plains by Mr. A. T. STEWART are being pushed forward with energy and promptness. Several hundred men are employed in forming the principal avenue, which will extend from one extremity of the property to the other, which, in area, it will be remembered, is about the size of the Central Park, or eight thousand acres. Other avenues will also be formed as soon as this main route is completed, so that the plain will present a series of drives of great beauty. These landscape and picturesque features will be followed by architectural improvements of a most extensive description. It is reported that Mr. STEWART designs to erect 400 first-class dwellings and villa residences at an average cost of about $8,000, or an aggregate cost of $3,200,000. After the chief avenues are thus beautifully furnished, the attention of the proprietor will be directed to dwellings of a less expensive character, so that the whole amount expended in the regeneration of this vast estate, will amount, probably, to the sum of $5,000,000. It is hardly likely that Mr. STEWART will construct such a park-like locality without furnishing the means of reaching it with facility from Brooklyn and New-York. The present public conveyance is by railroad and horse car, with some four or five removals, and consumes about two hours and a half in performing the journey of twenty miles. This must be reduced to at most three-quarters of an hour. There is little doubt that this will be effected in due time, and that the interval between Hempstead and the City of Brooklyn will gradually become thickly peopled. The improvements made and contemplated are of course valuable to all persons owning property in the vicinity. Since they were commenced the general value of land in the neighborhood has quite doubled.

The sales for the week were as follows:

New-York improved property	$17,600
Brooklyn improved property	41,325
Brooklyn unimproved property	41,195
Flatbush improved property	17,000
Flatbush unimproved property	22,530
Hohokus, N. J., improved property	20,000
Staten Island improved property	25,400
Staten Island unimproved property	51,600
Westchester County unimproved property	30,130
East New-York improved property	9,700
Manuet, N. Y., unimproved property	3,360
Bay Ridge, L. I., unimproved property	1,314
Great Neck, L. I., unimproved property	920
Total for the week	$281,974
Total for the week ending Nov. 6	369,507
Total for the month of September	495,765
Total for the month of October	815,595
Total sales from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1869	35,965,452
Grand total	$37,918,298

To-day, at the Exchange Salesroom, Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell four lots situate on north side of Sixty-seventh-street, commencing 150 feet west of the Eighth-avenue, between the Central Park and Grand Boulevard, each 25 by 100 feet.

To-morrow the same firm will, by order of the executors of CATHARINE DUNCAN, deceased, sell the valuable leasehold premises No. 12 Washington-square, near Fifth-avenue. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor for twenty-one years from the 1st of May, 1852, with usual covenants for renewal; annual ground rent, $475, taxes and assessments. The house is 31 feet 6 inches by about 65 feet, with an extension of about 40 feet. Lot 31 feet 6 inches by an average depth of 145 feet.

The same day Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will sell 300 valuable building lots in the Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn. The property is on the great line of the Twenty-first (late Ninth) Ward improvements, not further from New-York City Hall than Central Park, and when the bridge is completed will be far more accessible. Many of the lots are within a stone's throw of the Broadway Railroad, and all are between it and the Fulton-avenue Railroad.

The same day Messrs. BENNET & KLENEN will sell the Sands Point Hotel, with all the furniture, fixtures and the steamboat dock, with adjoining land, consisting of four beautiful building lots, each possessing a fine water front. Sands Point, L. I., a popular Summer resort, projecting far out into Long Island Sound, and unsurpassed for beauty of location and scenery, is situated on the north shore of Long Island, almost directly opposite New-Rochelle, and only sixteen miles from New-York City, one hour fifteen minutes sail by the steamers *Seawanhaka* and *Arrowsmith*. The property offered comprises (besides the hotel plot, which contains 7½ acres) about 20 acres divided into four plots of from 2½ to 7 acres, each having a beautiful building site, with commanding view, and also a fine water front, affording the best facilities for bathing, fishing and yachting. The beautiful residences of Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN, JOHN W. HARPER, Esq., and others adjoin the property. The regular steamer *Seawanhaka* has been secured for the occasion, and will leave Peck-slip (Pier No. 23) at 11 A. M., stopping at Thirty-seventh-street at 11:15 A. M. In case of rainy or stormy weather the sale will take place upon the following Tuesday, Nov. 23. A photograph of the hotel may be seen at the auctioneer's office, No. 57½ Cedar-street, where illustrated maps and tickets may be had.

Other sales of interest are advertised to be made during the week, particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Willett-st., h. and l., 25x75, h. and s.	nom.
Lafayette-place, No. 25, no dimensions	nom.
Ridge-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Stanton-st., h. and l., 25x100	$28,000
Vandam-st., No. 24, 24.9x100	12,000
Vestry-st., s. s., 25.3 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 25.1x90	14,000
Water-st., s. s., 22.11 ft. e. of Pike-slip, h. and l., 41.4x100.1	80,000
[illegible]	500
[illegible]	16,000
[illegible]	25,000
[illegible]	21,250
[illegible]	6,000
Gore, adjoining above on rear	
Madison-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 48th-st., 25x75	12,500
Av. A., w. s., 26.4 ft. n. of 71st-st., 25x75	6,000

Leases Recorded.

Greene-st., No. 134, 3½ years, per year	$750
5th-av., No. 784, 5½ years, per year	2,500
9th-av., No. 510, 3 years, per year	1,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 147.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	nom.
Centre-st., lot No. 36, new lots, 25x100	$480
Ellery-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100, April, 1867	250
Jackson-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	250
Marion-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 25x100	3,500
Raymond-st., w. s., 138 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 20x100.6	6,300
Sackett-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., h. and l., 20x100	12,000

President-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 20x100	4,000
Warren-st., s. s., 192.5 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20.1x100	7,000
1st-st., s. s., 162.7 ft. w. of Bond-st., h. and l., 26.10x20x87.8x20	5,000
North 1st-st., n. s., 66.3 ft. w. of 8th-st., 134.1x20.9x26x20x180.5x25	2,250
17th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17.6x20	12,000
Baltic-av., s. s., 22.6 ft. w. of Adams-st., 22.6x	300
Bedford-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., h. and l., 20x100	5,000
Brooklyn and Jamaica road, s. s., 54 ft. w. of Rapalyea-st., 54x151x50x175; Rapalyea-st., w. s., near Brooklyn and Jamaica road, 25x100, running partly along a side of above	1,200
De Kalb-av. and Steuben-st., s. e. corner, 25x100; Steuben-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 50x100	600
De Kalb-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 19.5x100	5,600
Division-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 10th-st., 25x100	3,600
Clermont-av., e. s., 75.4 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 21.6x85.6x21.11x79.9	10,250
Lafayette-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	2,750
Lafayette-av., n. s., 360 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100	3,000
Lewis-av. and Pulaski-st., s. e. corner, 20x100	5,000
Lewis-av., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Pulaski-st., 20x100, half share	4,400
Putnam-av., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 41.8x100	5,100
Wyckoff-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Palmetto-av., 25x100	1,200
6th-av., n. w. s., 75.2 ft. s. w. of 17th-st., 25x100, omission in this deed	500

Gravesend.

Indefinite plot adj. Sapelson's, Stillwell's, &c.	500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Isaac Sherwood's to Armonck road, w. s., adjoining J. Sherwood's, 75 acres	$4,000

Greenburg.

County House road and Grove-st., s. e. corner, 2-100 acre	$6,500
Lot No. 14, map G. S. McKenzie's property	1,000

Morrisania.

Central-av., e. s., adjoining A. Andersons, 10-100 acre	$2,300
Concord-av., s. e. s., 75 ft. n. w. of Elm-st., 25x100	520

Rye.

Locust-av., e. s., adjoining Thomas Bent's, 50x125	$400

West Farms.

Andrews-place, n. s., 100 ft. from Grand-av., 100x100	$2,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Jersey-av. and North 3d-st., n. e. corner, 100x100	$11,000
Morgan-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Washington-st., 75x100	15,000
Paterson-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of South 3d-st., 50x100	2,600
South 8th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Erie-st., 25x50	2,000

Hudson City.

Clinton-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Oakland-av., 25x50	$400
Clinton-av., n. s., between Columbia-st. and Oakland-av., Crosby's lot, 25x50	400
Lot adjoining Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 100 ft. s. w. of D. Dingman's, 100x207	2,100
Lot No. 24, block No. 96, Passaic Ice Company's property	725

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 61 to 65, map of Sherwood	$5,200

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 3, Gould's map	$800

Bayonne.

Avenue E, n. s., 62x162, J. C. Bayley's lot	$4,000

North Bergen.

Bull's Ferry road, adjoining land of W. D. Day, 50x263	$900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A three-story brick dwelling, between Lexington and 3d avs., on 30th-st. Price	$16,500
A three-story brown-stone house, between Lexington and 4th avs., on 54th-st. Price	$19,500
A high-stoop brown-stone house, between 1st and 2d avs., on 61st-st. Price	$20,000
A brown-stone high-stoop house on 63d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Price	$12,000
Three 3-story brick dwellings in 78th-st.	$10,000 each
Four high-stoop brown-stone houses in 79th-st., between 2d and Lexington avs. Price	$21,500 each
A four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 50th-st., near 5th-av. Price	$31,000
A two-story frame house in 80th-st. Price	$6,000
Two houses in 2d-av., between 40th and 41st sts. Price	$16,000 each
A three-story brown-stone dwelling in 3d-av., between 50th and 51st sts. Price	$19,000

KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE.

2 lots in 5th-av.
2 lots in Madison-av.
2 lots in 3d-av.
3 lots in 76th-st., near 4th-av.
6 lots in 80th-st., near Madison-av.
7 lots in 110th-st., near 3d-av.
7 lots in 112th-st., near 3d-av.
Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—ON 20TH-ST., OPPOSITE SEMINARY Park, a first-class three-story and attic Philadelphia brick house, 21.6x55 feet, with extension. It is very substantially built and well arranged, and in perfect order throughout. On account of the owner leaving the City, the house will be sold reasonably. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DO NOT FAIL TO SECURE A MAP of the splendid Twenty-first (late Ninth) Ward, Brooklyn, lots, to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER next TUESDAY. The sale will be absolute in every particular.

EXTRA LOT AND VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CORTLANDT-ST. AND DEY-ST.—For sale, No. 18 Cortlandt-st., through to Dey-st., near by New Broadway. Can be bought at a bargain for cash. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$7.500.—A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN Harlem a fine house with modern improvements. For further particulars address A. L., Box No. 101 Times Office.

DON'T FAIL TO SECURE A MAP OF the Sands Point HOTEL AND BUILDING PLOTS to be sold by BENNET & KLENEN, TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two brick two-story and basement houses, new, in Brooklyn, well rented, will sell cheap, one-third cash, balance on mortgage, or will exchange for property in New-York. Inquire of BELL BROS., No. 25 Union-square, between 8 and 11 A. M.

CAPITALISTS ARE REQUESTED to read the auction advertisement of the great sale of Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, lots, to be made by JOHNSON & MILLER, at Exchange Salesroom, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16. Every lot offered will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE—A small cottage house and lot, pleasantly located near the Kill von Kull; will be sold cheap if applied for soon.

Also a store, the best business stand in the town. Also building lots on the best avenues and streets; adapted for residences, also for business purposes.

Apply to A. D. MELLICK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1869. No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address
R. W. LEAVITT & CO.,
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—Forty minutes by Erie Railway from Chambers or 23d sts.—Choice building plots close to the depot for sale by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only; loans made to purchasers for building purposes. Apply to ROBERT BLAUVELT, No. 287 Broadway, or to H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park.

A NICE, COMFORTABLE COTTAGE home—Terms, ten per cent. cash; balance in small monthly or quarterly payments; houses with full lots, $2,250, $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $4,500; only thirty-five minutes from New-York; fifty trains daily. T. B. KELLOGG, executor, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or 3d-st., near Broadway, Elizabethport, N. J.

DON'T FAIL TO SECURE A MAP OF the Sands Point HOTEL AND BUILDING PLOTS to be sold by BENNET & KLENEN, TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

A fine four-story English basement house in 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. All improvements.

A three-story brick dwelling in 77th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in perfect order. All improvements.

A three-story brown-stone house in 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in perfect order.

KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LET.

A superior three-story brick dwelling in 77th-st., in perfect order and lately painted throughout. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER, a first-class five-story English basement brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, located on Madison-av., near 38th-st.; rent $4,500 per annum, or $400 per month till May 1, 1870. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, SOUTHWEST corner of 48th-st. and 6th-av.; 14 rooms, with gas fixtures and all the modern improvements. Apply to Messrs. MULCAHY & HUGHES, 1,214 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT ASTORIA till June 1; rent low. Apply to JAMES WHEELER, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 15.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BALLROOM, (WITH DRESSING rooms,) Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. This elegant, finely-lighted and perfectly-ventilated room will be rented afternoons and evenings for receptions, private balls, concerts, &c., and on Sundays for religious uses. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEKOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 10 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY a gentleman with a very small family, who is willing to pay $600 a month for the Winter. Address Post Office Box No. 271.

WANTED—IN OR NEAR NYACK, A FURnished house for one or more Summers; stable required. Address No. 3,021 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM H. WEBER, Auctioneer.

BENNET & KLENEN, AUCTIONEERS and Real Estate Brokers, No. 57 Cedar-st. TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 1½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES, ABSOLUTE SALE, by order of B. S. HOSTRAND, Esq., of the most desirable property at

SANDS POINT, L. I.,

Consisting of FOUR BEAUTIFUL BUILDING PLOTS, each POSSESSING A FINE WATER FRONT. The famous and popular Summer Resort,

SANDS POINT HOTEL,

WITH ALL THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c., and THE STEAMBOAT DOCK, with adjoining land, and water right.

SANDS POINT is situated on the north shore of Long Island, almost directly opposite New-Rochelle, and only 16 miles from New-York City, 1 hour 15 minutes' sail by the elegant steamers *Seawanhaka* and *Arrowsmith*, which land at the above dock. (The projected extension of the North Shore Railroad will make the property still more easy of access.)

This beautiful point of land, projecting far out into Long Island Sound, is unsurpassed for its beauty of location and scenery, as well as healthfulness.

It has long been a chosen place for resort and residence for our best families, and is fast increasing in popularity.

The property offered comprises (beside the Hotel plot, which contains 7½ acres), about 20 acres divided into four plots of from 2½ to 7 acres, each having a beautiful building site, with commanding view, and also a fine water front, affording the best facilities for bathing, fishing and yachting.

The beautiful residences of Hon. Richard O'Gorman, John W. Harper, Esq., and others adjoin the property.

The regular steamer *Seawanhaka* has been secured for the occasion, and will leave Peck-slip (Pier No. 23,) at 11 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. at 11:15 A. M.

In case of rainy or stormy weather the sale will take place upon the following TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

REFRESHMENTS will be served at the HOTEL upon the arrival of the BOAT.

A photograph of the hotel may be seen at our office. Illustrated maps and tickets are now ready. For full particulars apply to
BENNET & KLENEN, No. 57 Cedar-st.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER.
HOME AGAIN.
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
At 12 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1869.

On this occasion they will positively sell, without limit or reservation,

300 VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST WARD BROOKLYN LOTS, SPLENDIDLY SITUATED ON THE GREAT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS BETWEEN THE BROADWAY AND FULTON-AVENUE RAILROADS.

The property consists of the
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Howard and Saratoga avs., Macon and McDonough sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Howard and Saratoga avs., Decatur and Bainbridge sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Saratoga and Hopkinson avs., Bainbridge-st., and the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike road.
ENTIRE BLOCK, bounded by Saratoga and Hopkinson avs., McDonough and Decatur sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK, (excepting front on Broadway,) bounded by Macon and Halsey sts., Saratoga-av. and Broadway.
ONE GORE OF GREAT VALUE, 700 ft. long, the entire front on Halsey-st., between Howard and Saratoga avs.
ENTIRE FRONT ON WEST SIDE OF HOWARD-AV., between Decatur and Bainbridge sts., 10 lots.
ENTIRE FRONT ON WEST SIDE OF HOWARD-AV., between McDonough and Macon sts.
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HALSEY-ST. AND HOWARD-AV.—Valuable corner lot.

This will be the largest and most important sale of the season. The owner and auctioneers intend business, and announce positively that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. The property is on the great line of the 21st (late 9th) Ward improvements, not further from New-York City Hall than Central Park, and when the bridge is completed it will be far more accessible. Many of the lots are within a stone's throw of the Broadway Railroad, and all are between it and the Fulton-av. Railroad. Lots in New-York City, no nearer to Wall-st. than the above, bring readily from $8,000 to $20,000.

Secure at once a map, carefully examine the property and attend the sale. Terms liberal.

Maps and full particulars at offices of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 23 Nassau-st., N. Y., and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 23 Nassau-st., New-York. MONDAY, NOV. 22, at 1 o'clock, on the premises of Joseph Bettler, Upper Rahway, N. J.

Large and extensive factory, dwelling house and 100 splendid building lots to be sold without reserve. Maps at auctioneer's office.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in tolerable order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 65 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,295 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.
A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD MORGAN and others against HICKSON W. FIELD and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order of judgment made in this action, bearing date the 26 day of October, in the year 1869, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Edmund Randolph Robinson, referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon that day, the property described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, known as the "New-York Hotel," situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway, by the northerly line of Washington-place, and running thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred and eighty-four feet to the southerly line of Waverley-place; thence westerly along the southerly line of Waverley-place two hundred feet to the easterly line of Mercer-street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to land now or late belonging to James I. Jones; thence easterly along the northerly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Washington-place fifty-two feet; thence southerly along the easterly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to the northerly line of Washington-place; and thence easterly along said northerly line of Washington-place one hundred and forty-eight feet to the place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1869.
EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
Referee, No. 69 Wall-st.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By order of the Supreme Court.—In partition.—The valuable farm formerly occupied by Peter A. Cowdrey, deceased, consisting of about 160 acres, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, situate on the road leading from the Tuckahoe road to Mile Square, will be sold, on the premises, by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, 16th November, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

This farm is distant about 2½ miles from West Mount Vernon Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and about three miles from the village of Yonkers, and is in the immediate neighborhood of new railroad lines now in contemplation. There are upon it many beautiful building sites, with very commanding views, and the land will be sold in parcels varying from five to twelve acres each, according to a map, which may be examined at the office of the subscribers or of the auctioneer. A new road has been lately laid out from Yonkers to Bronxville, crossing Central-avenue and winding across this farm in the most advantageous manner, and which will reduce the distance from Yonkers to about two miles. This new road is now staked out, and the land will be sold with fronts upon it wherever available.

For terms of sale and all other information inquire of W. L. & F. H. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 67TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Four lots, situate on the north side of 67th-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., between the Central Park and Grand Boulevard, each 25x100 feet. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, thirty-five acres of land in the town of Yonkers, on the west side of Central Park-av., and both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad. This valuable tract of land is known as the Abraham Valentine estate, and now to be sold by order of S. M. Valentine, Executor; will be sold in three parcels. Full particulars and maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, houses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 45 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on Jan. 23, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CATHARINE DUNCAN, DECEASED, OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES NO. 12 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEAR THE 5TH-AVENUE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. MILLER, STOUTENBERG & PECKHAM.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WASHINGTON-SQUARE—The first-class three-story brick dwelling house and lease of lot, situate on the north side of Washington-square, between the 5th-av. and University-place, extending through to an alley way on the rear, and known as No. 12. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor for twenty-one years from May 1, 1852, with usual covenants for renewal; annual ground rent, $475, taxes and assessments. The house is 31 feet 6 inches by about 65 feet, with an extension of about 40 feet. Lot 31 feet 6 inches by an average depth of 145 feet.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¼	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	115⅞	116⅛
Coupon, 1881	117¼	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	115⅞	116⅛
5-20 Regis.	113¼	113¾	10-40 Regis.	107	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	114	10-40 Coupon	107¼	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	113¼	113¾	Gold	126⅜	126⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	113⅜	113¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅞	116⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.
TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.
THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property	$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only	232,000

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS, RAILROAD BONDS, and other choice securities, paying large dividends and interest at low prices for safe investment. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom at this house for many years.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,
THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Having thoroughly examined the security offered on these Bonds, we confidently recommend them as a safe and first-class investment.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a half millions have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles have now been built and equipped, and already show large earnings, and balance of the line is rapidly progressing.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869.

Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your request of the 17th ult. for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes, and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state, that before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, we had fully satisfied ourselves as to the practicability of the enterprise.

The road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the Northern Mississippi River, and runs in a northwesterly direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be, more or less, tributary or feeders to this road.

This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others, now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior via St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Burlington, to St. Louis, and to the East, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.

But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this road, its great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guarantee of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.

A good index of the prosperity and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that the Company reports over a million and a quarter of dollars subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on 100 miles of the work, and it is also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. EDGAR THOMPSON,
President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST,
Pres't of the Tol., Peoria & Warsaw R. R. Co., }

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE TREASURY PURCHASES and sales ordered for the present week are:
PURCHASES OF BONDS.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.—Two million 5-20s bonds.
THURSDAY, Nov. 18.—One million 5-20s bonds. (Sinking Fund.)

SALES OF GOLD.
TUESDAY, Nov. 16.—One million.
FRIDAY, Nov. 19.—One million.
THURSDAY, the 18th of November, having been set apart by the President of the United States as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, the purchase of one million bonds for the Sinking Fund, falling on that day, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The purchase of the 17th will be three millions.

The purchases and sales will be in accordance with the regulations heretofore in practice. A certified check for five per cent. of the amount of each bid must be deposited with the proposal. The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon on the day above mentioned. The Treasury reserves the right to accept all offers of bonds which may be made at the biddings. Further particulars can be had on application at the Treasury.

By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR seven Directors and three Inspectors held on the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years, viz.: Isaac Bell, William Vernon, Samuel Willets, Charles D. Kirkland, William Whitewright, Jr., William H. Guion and Aaron Ogden, and the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Inspectors of the next election, viz.: Isaac D. Cole, Jr., Sidney Wintringham and Edward Hen.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day Dayton Ogden was unanimously reelected President.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close Nov. 20 and open Dec. 2.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S STOCKHOLDERS.—Parties holding stock in the above Company will do well to retain their proxies in their own hands until after receiving a circular to be issued. DAVID L. EINSTEIN.

FINANCIAL.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

7-40 GOLD BONDS

Of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad, nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by first mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—seven per cent. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,380 per mile, or less than one-third that of many great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around each and every bond, combine to render them UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 85 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, furnished on application.

Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we do not ourselves believe to be good, we add that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and its full character and capacity for verifying the foregoing estimates; the result of which is, that we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.
W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER R. R. BONDS WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for Wilmington and Manchester First and Second Preferred Mortgage Bonds; also, Mobile and Ohio Sterling and Interest Bonds and past-due Coupons, by

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected:
H. BLYDENBURGH,
JAMES C. BELL,
C. T. CROMWELL,
WILLIAM E. DEAN,
CHARLES G. HARMER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
DAVID JONES,
L. S. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM MILES,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
ENOS RICHARDSON,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
HENRY SUYDAM,
EDMUND THOMPSON,
FRANCIS M. HARRIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board FRANCIS M. HARRIS was unanimously elected President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS was appointed Assistant Cashier.
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
Vice-President.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election on Saturday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

MONEY OBTAINED ON IMPROVED New-York City property. Principals only dealt with. COURTLANDT PALMER, Jr.,
No. 1 Barclay-st., from 1 to 2, daily.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY,
IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 78 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 30 BROADWAY.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

B. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. R. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BREDAN, Manager.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS, NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale First Mortgage Gold Bonds and Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The admitted great success of this road, and its very large and constantly increasing receipts insure beyond question the continued payment of interest on its bonds. We have no hesitation in recommending them as an entirely safe and very cheap investment at the present price.

BANKING HOUSE.

Wanted, a party with capital, about $5,000. Nine years established. Inquire of W. E. ARNOLD, No. 11 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE Dec. 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
R. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

THE EGYPT COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 108 North Water-st., Philadelphia, for the purpose of considering the present condition and future prospects of the Company, and for general business purposes.
D. W. BLACK, Secretary.

$250,000 TO PURCHASE FIRST mortgages on New-York and Brooklyn property. F. H. SUMNER, No. 131 Nassau-st., corner Beekman, Room No. 17.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO.
NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

MEDICAL.

$20,000 IN GOLD CANNOT PURchase the recipes of Dr. HUNTER'S Remedies, with which he cures old chronic cases of private diseases, such as mercurial or syphilitic rheumatism, ulcers in the throat, nose, or any other part of the human system; secondary, tertiary or hereditary syphilis, gleet, strictures, fistula, impotence. Although he can cure venereal disease, however virulent, he will agree to "make no charge if unsuccessful," but must be insured his fee when he effects the cure. Physicians instructed and supplied as usual. Dr. HUNTER, No. 46 Bond-st., late of and nearly forty years at No. 3 Division-st.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 2 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
ARE OFFERING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at 30c. and 35c. (Reduced from 40c.)
YARD WIDE at 30c. and 35c. (Reduced from 50c.)
ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH at 50c. (Worth 75c.)

SHAWLS.
ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS at $5, worth $8.
ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS at $8, worth $9.
BROCHE SHAWLS at $10, worth $12.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS at $15, worth $20.

BLANKETS.
LARGE SIZE ALL WOOL at $5, worth $8.
SUPERIOR FLANNELS at 50c. per yard.
YARD WIDE SHAKER ALL WOOL at 60c., worth 75c.

DOMESTICS
AT PACKAGE PRICES.

LINENS.
10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, 75c., worth $1.
NAPKINS, $1 25 per dozen.
GOOD LINEN TOWELS, $1 75, worth $2 50.

SILKS.
STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS at $1 25 per yard, cost $1 75.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $1 50 per yard, worth $2 25.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $2 per yard, worth $3.

BLACK SILKS
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FROM $2 A PER YARD TO THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their entire stock of
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STRIPED OTTOMAN SHAWLS,
STRIPED CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION.

FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUFFS, COLLARETTES AND BOAS, IN RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE AND OTHER FANCY FURS.
SEAL SKIN AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES.
FOR CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

JUST RECEIVED
A case of
SATIN DE CHINES,
DRAP DE VENICE,
and OTTOMAN VELOURS,
in all the
NEW CLOTH SHADES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SMILLIE & CO.

BLACK SILKS IN GRO GRAIN,
GRO FAILLES, BLACK GLACE, &c., &c.,
at reduction of twenty-five per cent.
DRESS GOODS
at a great reduction.
SATIN FACED SERGE,
ALL SILK AND WOOL,
at $1, reduced from $2.
READY-MADE WALKING SUITS
IN SERGE, POPLINS, WINCEY, &c.,
from $8.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS,
from $7.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS,
good quality, from $1.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway.

MILLINERS
AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
WILL FIND
IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP.

JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from Bowery.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
No. 11 8th-av.,
calls attention to her large assortment of
WORSTED COSTUMES,
which she is selling at reduced prices.
CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS OF LATEST IMPORTATION.
DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW shades; Children's, 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves, leggings, &c., &c., the best fitting $1 corsets; also, Werly's French; a large assortment of dress trimmings and fancy goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

TOYS.—A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF toys for the Holidays at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street.
Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue.
Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Fourth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue.
Fifth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street.
Sixth—For laying Nicolson pavement in Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway.
Seventh—For flagging in Jane-street, northwest corner of Greenwich-avenue.
Eighth—For flagging in Forty-third-street, southeast corner of Fifth-avenue.
Ninth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Third—Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Fourth—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Fifth—Both sides of Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Sixth—Both sides of Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Seventh—The property on the northwest corner of Jane-street and Greenwich-avenue.
Eighth—The southerly side of Forty-third-street, commencing at Fifth-avenue, and running to a point one hundred and fifty feet east of the same.
Ninth—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY COACH, OR CLOSE carriage, in good order, with patent steps, &c.; price, $750; also, a silver-plated double harness, for $125, and a horse, 16 hands, for $250. Apply at private stable, No. 23 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUPE FOR SINGLE or two horses, made by Lawrence & Co.; is in good order and can be seen by applying at the private stable No. 30 West 24th-st. Price $500.

FOR SALE—THREE BAY HORSES, SIXteen hands high; suitable for carriage use, in single or double harness; perfectly sound and kind. Can be seen at private stable No. 134 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 8 East 46th-st., a first-class lady's saddle horse.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

GUION'S LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Nevada, Wednesday, Nov. 17 | Alpes, Thursday, Dec. 2
Idaho, Thursday, Nov. 25 | Minnesota, Wednesday, Dec. 8
Erin, Wednesday, Dec. 1 | Nevada, Wednesday, Dec. 15
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 1 | Palmyra, Thursday, Dec. 16
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage, First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers, Cabin, $100, gold.
Third Cabin, to Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at 3 c. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Steamer of Nov. 17 will not carry passengers.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDON-DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite City-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
IOWA.....Nov. 16 | NUBIA.....Dec. 11
CALEDONIA.....Nov. 27 | INDIA.....Dec. 18
COLUMBIA.....Dec. 4 | CAMBRIA.....Dec. 25
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 10 o'clock noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin, $80 (Glasgow or Derry, $70 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140. Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Steerage Certificates from Europe, $30. Passengers forward by first Saturday from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Date issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the office, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
These splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27
PEREIRE.....DE GRASSE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS.....GUADALOUPE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 25
Rates of passage payable in gold (including wine). STEERAGE, $30 TO HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.
Those citizens and others going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 1 P. M.
THIRD CABIN, PROVIDING SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAY, from Pier No. 42 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | First Cabin.....$90
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by steamer.....20 | St. John's, N. F., by steamer.....15
Branch Tickets also issued to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
NEBRASKA.....1,500 tons.....Nov. 17, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN.....1,500 tons.....Nov. 24, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....2,125 tons.....Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....2,265 tons.....Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....2,500 tons.....Dec. 22, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO.....2,500 tons.....Dec. 29, at 9 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30.
Saloons and State Rooms all on the Deck.
Steerage Rooms Unsurpassed. Pier 42 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 45 North River.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, Thompson, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
Cabin.....$150 | Steerage.....$65.
According to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
NOV. 5—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 1 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting bills of lading, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 24 of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THORNDIKE, Nov. 24.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 24.
BRAZIL, Capt. WIRE, Jan. 24.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.
BARCIA, Captain M. GRENON.....Nov. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....Nov. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, via Nassau..Dec. 2
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
S. G. WHITMORE, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—Regular Mail Steamships leave Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
The splendid new steamer
CORDILLERA, Capt. DRAKE, Tuesday, Nov. 16.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE, Saturday, Dec. 4.
For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co. steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
J. G. WHITMORE Jr. President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY PERRINE, Capt. C. OD, Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 45 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 24 West-st.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA,
Captain LIEBGUIND,
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 22 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 24 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
PARIS.....ERWIN.....SATURDAY, Nov. 20
GEO. CROMWELL.....CLAPP.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates. For passage (first and second class) or freight, apply to
C. H. CROMWELL & CO., No. 22 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GARAGOUNE REGULAR LINE.—The splendid steamship GARAGOUNE, Capt. J. RIDER, will leave Gravesend Bay on the 20th of November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, Hudson River, foot of Rector-st.
Passage tickets to Charleston, $20.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest, by rail, in connection (Bureau of Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
AUSTIN LEARY, Agent, No. 10 Wall-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 20th November.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe who shall avoid the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of troubles, in procuring passports in Paris, examination and countersigns of baggage, procuring the best accommodations, in facilitating the traveler from impositions, and in quality of money, given to him, which he may need in various parts of the Continent. Come and find trustworthy couriers and traveling servants and always be obliged by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States Passports, Passports to Italy, issued by J. E. SORES, Passport Agent, 94 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, Foot of Pavonia-ferry.
Commencing Monday, 8th November, 1869.
For West Philadelphia and the Counties, 1 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Trenton, Bristol, Tacony and Frankford, 1 and 4 P. M.
8:45 A. M., Express for Philadelphia and the West, with Silver Palace Cars through to Philadelphia.
12:45 Noon, Express for Washington and Baltimore, with Sleeping Cars attached.
3 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with Silver Palace Cars through to Cincinnati and Chicago. These cars run daily, except Saturdays.
4 P. M., Daily Express for Philadelphia and the West, with Silver Palace Cars through to Cincinnati and Chicago. These cars run daily, except Saturdays.
8:45 P. M., Daily Express for Baltimore and Washington, and the Southern and Southwestern States, with Sleeping Cars attached.
12 Night Mail for Pittsburg and the West, with Sleeping Cars for Pittsburg and Philadelphia.
FOR NEW-YORK (FOOT OF PAVONIA-FERRY).
6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, 9:30, 11 and 11:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, 9:30, 11 and 12 P. M.
6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, 9:30, 11:40 A. M.; 12 Noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, 9 and 10 P. M.; 12 Night.
For Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchen, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Bordentown, Burlington, Mount Holly, Lumberton, Medford, Vincentown, Camden and Atlantic City, 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Sundays—Express, 8:30 A. M.; Mail, 12:30 P. M.
Tickets can be purchased at New-Jersey Railroad ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and in depot, Jersey City.
F. W. RANKIN, Gen'l Pass. Agent. F. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:45 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., special drawing-room car express for Rochester.
10:30 A. M., Express, drawing-room cars attached.
5:00 P. M., Albany express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago, via Niagara Falls, Buffalo and L. S. Railroad.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:10 A. M., 2:30 and 11 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
4:00 A. M., 12 Night and 3 P. M., Peekskill trains.
4:00 and 11:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 8:45, 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4, 5:15, 6, 7, 8:30, 10 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:30 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Depot, foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express trains at 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, and the 3:30 P. M. train through to Dunkirk. Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Dunkirk through to Buffalo (the 3:30 P. M. train to Dunkirk) and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express (Sundays excepted). Connections for Warwick, Monticello, Greenwood Lake, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:45 P. M.
For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.
For Newburgh and Way, at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train (11:30 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily.) 3:45 P. M., 4:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 7 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., and 8 P. M. and 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 8 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., 3:45 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and 11:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) "11 midnight." From Chambers-st. Depot, at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and 8:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) "11 midnight."
Tickets for the above and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; 128 Fulton-st., and 241 Canal-st., Brooklyn; No. 180 Fulton (Brooklyn), depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the Depots of the Hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt-st. and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 7:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Babylon; 8:30 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Babylon; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Babylon; 6 P. M., express to Babylon; 5:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Sundays only, through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
G. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by Jersey City ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: 6, 7, 8 A. M., 12 Noon, 2:15, 3:15 and 5:30 P. M. and at 12 midnight on Saturdays. The 6:15 A. M. and 1, 3:15 and 5:30 P. M. trains run through to Massey.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation; is a good worker; willing to do her own work; or would go out by the day to do ironing and fluting; can give good references. Can be seen at No. 101 East 26th-st., between 10th and 20th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse; has the best of City references. Apply at or address No. 177 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as seamstress; has the best of City references. Apply at or address No. 177 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call for two days at No. 230 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse; has the best of City references. Apply at or address No. 177 Orchard-st.

A NEW LADY GOING TO CALIFORNIA, wishes the services of a respectable married woman, who can be highly recommended and would give her services for the voyage, on the wishes to return with her husband in California, can apply at No. 48 Bleecker-st. Can be seen until engaged.

FOREIGN AND SERVANTS FOR THE WEST.—A City graduate, well educated and capable; speaks Protestantly, do.; orders promptly filled at the Greg. Cook Employment Agency, No. 1,324 Broadway, near 42d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse in an invalid lady or gentleman; is a good nurse in nervous diseases; perfectly quiet; good temper; good reference; best of City references given. Can be seen, or address until engaged, at No. 64 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., third floor, back room, from 12 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a gentleman's family in the City or country; understands her business in all its branches, viz., washing and baking if required, and getting up nice dinners; best reference. Can be seen until called for. No. 17 Washington-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE AND family manageress, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of a baby from its birth; quick with the needle or at infant's nurse; will wash for the nursery; will lend a hand with a baby; wages $15 to $12. Call at No. 141 East 34th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, and will make herself generally useful; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 113 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS nurse in all its branches, and as lady's maid; baking, ironing, jellies, and desserts of all kinds; has excellent City references. Call for three days at No. 118 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Swedish woman; is a good plain cook; understands a very good cook; will wash and iron; country or City; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 229 4th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, gravies, pastries, jellies and all kinds of desserts; City references. Call for two days at No. 118 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; country preferred; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City references from last place, where she has lived 12 years. Call at No. 222 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has five years good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 27th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has the best of City references. Call at No. 130 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 246 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands her business in all its branches; the best City testimonials given. Call at 220 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman who thoroughly understands her business; good baker; soups, game and pastry. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good plain cook, and assist with the washing, in a private family; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 41 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man in a private family to make himself generally useful; good references. Address CHARLES SCHAFNER, No. 303 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman as first-class cook and baker, with the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 128 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of nice cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 134 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A competent person; will do the washing of a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 49 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; also one as cook or housework. Apply at No. 128 4th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to go out washing and ironing, or house cleaning, &c. Call at No. 61 East 16th-st., first floor, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Inquire at No. 1 1st-st.

A WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN, speaking English, French and Italian, desires a situation in a family, doing almost any kind of nursery governess; highest reference from present employer; wages moderate. Address R. M. D., Box No. 130 Times Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av., corner 29th-st., may be found a few very select servants, viz.: Cooks, nurses, housekeepers, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, and girls for general housework.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, No. 128 West 11th-st., (established twenty-two years,) all families, hotels, boarding houses, &c., can be suited with good, reliable help of every nation; country orders promptly filled.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 399 4TH-AV.—A for country or City, a large number of recommended professed and other cooks of all nations, experienced nurses, seamstresses, excellent waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, housekeepers, young girls.

NO. 131 WEST 26TH-ST.—A RESPECTable woman and her two daughters, one of whom is willing at her house; does clothes up and fitting in the best manner; best of references. Call Monday.

GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN and Protestant servants are specialties, and always on hand, together with Irish help, at No. 128 4th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found, at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place, by a very experienced and reliable young man; is a good plain gardener; understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; is willing to do anything that has to be done; a careful and valuable man; return to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillery-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN NOW LEAVING for Europe, wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, returned Englishman, a first-class four-in-hand driver; has lived in the best of families both in England and this country; understands the care and treatment of horses in every particular. Call or address for two days, COACHMAN, 251 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a young man, willing to obliging; has the best of City references from last and former employers; would like to board with the family; wants plenty of work and good wages. Call or address G. L. N., No. 225 4th-av., corner of D. Wright.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; understands the management of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is not afraid to work; understands gardening; willing to make himself useful; best City references. Address B. A., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; understands his business in every part; is a good milker; willing to make himself generally useful; two years' reference from his last employer. Address M. A., Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, having the best of references for character and ability, for producing some of the finest fruits under glass; also for plants and vegetables. Address G. D. E., No. 41 Park-row, seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man (colored); has the best references; thoroughly understands the business; can take full charge; willing to assist in the house. Address THOMPSON, No. 50 Irving-place; club stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man, a Protestant; the best City reference can be given; would take charge of a gentleman's place in the country. Call or address J. HARRISON, No. 1 Mercer-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter, by a young man who has the best of City references; a note addressed to S. P., Box No. 128 Times Office, will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; Address HORTICULTURIST, Mott Haven, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and honorable. Persons can easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. We make it worth while to persons who send us their address, and test the business, we make the unparalleled offer. To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $10 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of Parkinson's Illustrated Family Gift Book, a gift enterprise, all sent free. Any person can do the work, and the best family newspaper publishers offer the largest and most liberal gift ever given. Reader, if you want permanent work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED.—IMMEDIately, A FIRST-class English, Welsh or French cook, for a private family; must understand her business thoroughly in all its branches; a good, reliable, and very pretty dinner; best of City reference required. Apply at No. 107 4th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, an English or French governess; any with first-class reference may apply at No. 64 West 16th-st., on Monday and Tuesday morning, between 9 o'clock.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED—A FEW GOOD vest makers; constant work, at No. 52 Spring-st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN the City a first-class Protestant waitress. Apply at No. 42 2d-av.

MILCH COW FOR SALE—A FINE, fresh and healthy milch cow, calved two weeks ago. Inquire at 1 Cedar-st., near Nassau.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 26 EAST 4TH-ST., NEAR 3d-av.—Large and elegant rooms, with or without board; well furnished, sitting, with hot and cold water, bath, water closet on first floor; is recommended for an elderly person or invalid; the best of attendance; table unexcelled; also single rooms on third floor.

NO. 271 WEST 14TH-ST.—FRONT rooms on third floor, very large; excellent board for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; water, gas, fire, &c.; neighborhood good and convenient to several lines of cars; terms moderate; references.

BOARD IN YORKVILLE.—A ROOM with board to let to one or two single gentlemen in a private family. Inquire at the seventh house west of 3d-av., south side, in 82d-st., or address H. M., Box No. 128 Times Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in their own house, desire to let one or two well furnished apartments, with superior board, at No. 147 East 31st-st., opposite the Grammar Free Hotel.

A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN house, and having more room than she requires, would let a very large, elegantly-furnished room to one or two gentlemen; without board preferred. Apply at No. 48 Bank-st.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—VERY DESIRable rooms, handsomely furnished, with modern conveniences, to let, with board. Inquire at No. 108 West 35th-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST., THREE FINE, large rooms to let, with board; terms moderate; location very desirable; references or change. Address R., Post Office Box No. 2,782.

SECOND-STORY ROOMS, WITH board, to let; a private family; first-class accommodations and neighborhood, near Central Park. Address CENTRAL, Box No. 167 Times Office.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, EN suite, or single rooms, with superior board, in the beautifully located first-class hotel, No. 39 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., at reasonable prices.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, in suites or singly, with or without board; private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

NO. 76 WEST 11TH-ST., FEW DOORS from 5th-av.—A parlor and two connecting rooms, with or without board; if desired, will furnish private table; terms moderate.

NO. 40 EAST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Park ave., newly and handsomely furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 113 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to families or gentlemen. Terms moderate to desirable parties for the Winter.

NO. 64 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, an elegant furnished back parlor to a gentleman; wife or two gentlemen, also a parlor and bedroom on second floor and hall room for gentlemen.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—ELEGANT FURnished rooms, suitable for one or two, on third floor, front; a fine double room on second floor, front; board first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 43 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife, and two gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, with board, at No. 76 7th-av., near 14th-st., where a pleasant home will be found; a room also for a single gentleman.

A FLOOR AT NO. 45 WEST 30TH-ST. to let, with or without board; (partially or completely furnished) to let to a small party of dining; best of reference required.

PARTING DESIRING ROOMS, WITH or without board, can obtain it in choice locations by applying at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PARLORS to let, with or without private table, at No. 22 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

BROOKLYN—TWO MINUTES FROM THE ferry, pleasant rooms with first-class board. No. 6 Sands-st.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS FOR gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address W. C. D., No. 119 Liberty-st.

NO. 31 WEST 22D-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms to let, singly or en suite, on second and third floors.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—NICELY-FURnished rooms, with board, in floors or suites, and to transients.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 38 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD FOR his wife and child, with Sunday or full board for himself; location and family must be nice; unfurnished preferred; $100 per month; or rooms without board, $50 per month. Address FAMILY, Box No. 131 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING A FIRST-class family carriage desires board for himself and coachman, in a strictly private family, for use of the same. Address P. P., Box No. 142 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, in a nearly furnished room, without board, in a private family; location, rent, &c., in detail. Address, stating terms, &c., to C., Box No. 1,068 Post Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY and County of New-York.—ARCHIBALD McKINLAY, plaintiff, against THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEVADA, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, at No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $7,000, with interest thereon and twenty dollars, with interest from the 9th day of October, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Oct. 12, 1869.
BARRETT & REDFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1869.
BARRETT & REDFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—MONROE R. WASHBURN, plaintiff, against ALBERT HERBERT JOHN P. OVERDONK and ISAAC L. WADLEIGH, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8, 1869.
SMITH & COLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1869.

THE CHURCHES.

Services Yesterday in this City and Vicinity.

Father Farley on the Ecumenical Council.

The Methodist Missionary Anniversary.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of a New Catholic Church.

History and Uses of Thanksgiving Days.

The Ecumenical Council—Father Hyacinthe—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Farley.

Last evening in the new Catholic church at College Point, Rev. Dr. Farley, of Jamaica, preached a sermon in which, after sketching the history of the Church, he said the Catholic Church is as firm to-day as it was eighteen centuries ago, and the storms and winds of heresy, infidelity and sectarianism cannot move the rock on which it is erected. Without the Pope there is no real Christianity, and to-day no mortal man separate from the Catholic Church can lay his hand to his heart and sign a clear definition of faith. We know from the promises of Christ that the Pope is commissioned to govern the whole world in faith and in morals. His powers are unlimited, bound neither by land nor water. He is the supreme pastor of the Universal Church, the Vicar of Christ and the successor of St. Peter. He who is not in communion with St. Peter is not with Christ. He is commanded by God to feed His flock, and is therefore the supreme custodian and shepherd of His divine institution and guardian of His flock. When any difficulty or doubt arises about the faith he convokes a council of the Bishops from the four quarters of the globe, to deliberate and determine what is and was the rule of faith established by the fathers. The objects of the Ecumenical Council are misconstrued and perverted when it is said that it is to frame and develop new articles of faith to comply with the increasing age of civilization. Such a proceeding would be a monstrosity. The same God rules now that ruled eighteen centuries ago. The Church and the faith to-day is the same as it was then. The belief and creed that would redeem man then will redeem him to-day, and the same omnipotent God, who died that we might live, will rejoice at the return of the sinner of to-day as he rejoiced at the return of His traitorous followers, and showers down His graces and His blessings upon the heads of the faithful. The Council has not the power to add to or take from the faith one single word. Its duty is to consider the doctrines held by the Apostles in the early ages. The dogmas of faith are as unchangeable as the author. What the queen bee is to the hive, the Pope is to the Church. Take away the queen bee and you have no hive; take away the Pope and you have no religious head on earth. That the Pope is infallible all history teaches, with his Cardinals and Councils to define the faith. There were councils during the Pagan persecutions, and no sooner had one Pope been martyred than another was consecrated. During even these dark ages their decisions were held as pure and infallible, and the wonder is that during eighteen centuries not one of the many Popes have erred in declaring matters of faith and morality. Peter held councils, and the word and teachings of the Holy Ghost were thus inspired. I know that the enemies of the faith single out two, Liberius and Democus, as having erred, but violence was used to extract from them what their minds and hearts abhorred. In the fourth century Arius denied the divinity of the God-Man. In the fifteenth century Nestorius denied the maternity of the Mother of God, and both were excommunicated by an Ecumenical Council. Schisms and heresies have arisen, children of Jesus Christ have rebelled against His divine word and doctrine, and succeeded in indoctrinating with perverse and wicked beliefs the minds of people, but none have ever survived more than four centuries. Protestantism can now be counted among the things that were—a miserable failure. Lately a slight disturbance has been caused by the rebellious action of a vainly intoxicated and haughty French preacher. Being possessed of considerable eloquence as a preacher, he was lauded to the highest key by the Parisian Press, and preached anything but the word of Christ and Him crucified. He forgot himself, and forgot the divine impression that he who would follow in the footsteps of Jesus Christ must deny himself the things of the world. He had a craving after things earthly, but the Spirit of the Holy Ghost has evidently whispered in his ear, "Return, thou wayward child." He would have gladly returned before being stripped of his charge, but for the humility it would inculcate, and would have exclaimed as did David, *Peccavi!*—"I have sinned!" The See of Peter is invulnerable, and he who approaches it contumaciously will be split in fragments.

Anniversary Services of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In accordance with the programme prepared by the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appropriate services relating to the missionary work were held yesterday in all the churches of that denomination in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and in the other cities, villages and country roundabout. There were also held in the afternoon, in New-York and Brooklyn, three missionary love feasts and prayer meetings, presided over by Bishops Thomson, Scott and Ames, and sermons were preached in all the churches yesterday morning.

In the Allen-street Church Bishop Thomson preached in the morning from the text, "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." The belief, he said, that the religion of Christ will become universal is founded on the word of God. But it may be well to note the signs of the times which point to this consummation. Among these signs, seemingly designed by Providence for that purpose, is the rapidity with which communication with the world is now made. Formerly where it took three weeks to cross from Europe to America it now takes only about ten days. Immense canals are being cut, and others contemplated, which will shorten travel around the world by thousands of miles, and the time is fast approaching when, by cables in the ocean and railroads on the land in the eastern as well as the western world, men will be able in a few hours to communicate their ideas from one end of the earth to the other. A most important and effective agency was the improvement in the art of printing, and the agency of the Press. The newspaper is now being read even in the heathen lands, and wherever the missionaries go they are met by discussions of the doctrines of the Gospel both in the form of tracts and newspapers. In traveling eastward he was met by a Mohammedan, from whom he purchased a book written in refutation of the theories of Bishop Colenso on the Books of Moses. Everywhere there is a shaking of confidence; the heathen religions and their devotees are becoming more impressionable and show an increased willingness to listen impartially to the doctrines and arguments of Christianity. Caste also, that great obstacle to Christianity, is fast fading away. China has now her colleges in which the European sciences are being taught, and to which thousands of her people go up annually to take their degrees. The approaching opening of the Suez Canal will bring face to face the people of the far East, of Europe and the Western world, and through that means an interchange of ideas must ensue, which will work an immense advantage to the cause of Christianity. The old prophets of Buddhism have foretold the conquering of their land by a far-off nation, and the conversion of the people to a new religion. The people of India do not disguise the belief that time is approaching, and that the Anglo-Saxon race is to be the conquerors. So near to it are they now that one of them announced to Major Thompson, the only survivor of the Cawnpore massacre, that the British Government had only to decree Christianity to have it generally adopted. The results of the missionary work are already vast. Over 20,000 converts in Asia and Africa are the result of the Protestant missions, while the Catholic missions number theirs by millions. Christianity must universally prevail, he said, because it is the only theory which can stand before the test of advancing science. It stood the test of the learning of ancient Greece, and came out of the burning fiery furnace unscathed. As it has stood the test in the past, so shall it in the future, while the heathen doctrines must crumble to dust and sink into oblivion before the light of science and reason, advancing civilization and the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ. The missionary cause is now $100,000 in debt, and the necessity urgent to sustain it by increased contributions. Some might say: "Withdraw the missionaries." But will those men be withdrawn? Shall they now forsake the fold, and leave them to the mercy of the wolf? Have they no other bidding to obey than that of the society which sent them forth? Shall they not, supported or unsupported, obey God rather than man? As above the urned ashes of Leonidas and his band stands the record: "Go tell Sparta we lie here in obedience to her laws," so, rather than return, will these missionaries have inscribed above their far-off graves: "Go tell the Saviour of men we lie here in obedience to His command."

In the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, in the morning, an eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Wilmington (Del.) Conference, who is in the City as a member of the General Missionary Committee.

Infallibility—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

Infallibility was the subject of a discourse by Rev. Dr. Bellows at All Souls' Unitarian Church last evening. The reverend gentleman took as his text the 25th verse of the 1st chapter of James, wherein the Gospel is described as "the perfect law of liberty." Man, he said, longs to find wisdom and perfection somewhere. Anterior to revelation, infallibility was sought for in the oracles. It was attributed to those who, by reason of superior endowments, were able to work on the fears, or excited the veneration of their fellows. The infallibles, or such as were thought to be so, were always of the priestly order. In the course of time this attribute was transferred from the priestly leaders and oracles to books of law and to ritual. Then sprang up the Shastra, the Veda and others, prescribing not only the law of morals but the ritualistic observances. There was much in these of truth, but the non-essentials were made as obligatory as the truisms; hence their faults. Next, the Church was regarded as infallible. The infallibility of the Roman Church represents simply divine authority for making changes in faith and practice. That organism is steadfast in its claims to infallibility, but by no means unchangeable in its doctrines. This claim to infallibility rendered great benefit to the world in ages past, but has now served its purpose, and had its day. The Church of Christ is certainly infallible; its human interpreters are those to whom are to be attributed the errors that have prevailed and do now prevail. Now that the Roman Church has a competitor in Protestantism, it seeks to have its infallibility confirmed by a vote of its own Bishops. The Council will have undertaken a herculean task in attempting to bring about this state of things. It would be as sensible to force back the full grown fowl into its shell as to try and make the world believe that infallibility in matters of divine teaching has been confided to the hands of an excellent and venerable old man in St. Peter's. The infallibility of the Scriptures is the received rule and belief of Protestantism. This is coupled with the right of private judgment—a right which never existed in Mosaic times. Private judgment, according to the orthodox view, is the right to judge for one's self, provided it squares with the Athanasian or Nicene Creeds, the Thirty-nine Articles, or the Saybrook Platform. All these attempts to force the consciences of men were useless. They had resulted in the formation of wholesome divisions among Christians, and tended, eventually, to liberty. Sects are as necessary to the law of perfect liberty in religion as political parties are to the safety of the State. The inconsistency of Protestantism, as to private judgment, is its seeming strength, but real weakness. There ought to be less superstition as to the infallibility of the Scriptures, for there can be no such thing as verbal inspiration. The conscience is the last repository of infallibility. Acting on Protestant logic, the private conscience says, if competent to judge the true intent and meaning of the Scriptures, why not competent to take their place? This claim is as untenable as that which sets up undue veneration for Scripture; for, although the conscience is the final court to which everything must be submitted, it changes according to time, place and condition. The conclusion at which the preacher arrived was that there is no such thing as infallibility in anything human and finite, nor is it desirable there should be; and that we must glorify no one standard of right and wrong to the exclusion of others.

The History and Uses of Thanksgiving Days—A Sermon by Rev. W. T. Clark.

Rev. W. T. Clark preached at Unity Chapel, Harlem, last evening, on the "History and Uses of Thanksgiving Days," taking for his text the fourth and fifth verses of the twelfth chapter of Isaiah: "And in that day shall ye say, Praise the Lord, call upon his name, declare his doings among the people, make mention that his name is exalted. Sing unto the Lord; for he hath done excellent things: this is known in all the earth." Days of thanksgiving, he said, were a Jewish institution, and were made by the Hebrews occasions of joy and hilarity. All the ancient nations made their religious anniversaries days of feasting and of enjoyment. The Puritans were Jewish in many of their religious ideas, and when their labors were first rewarded by plentiful crops they appointed a special day of rejoicing. From them we have received the custom of observing one day in the year as a season of praise and thanksgiving. We, too, should make it a day of joy and happiness. The tendency of the prevailing religion is to draw men's minds away from the beauties and attractions of this glorious world. Most praying is but solemn begging, a mendicant cry for more, instead of a joyous outpouring of gratitude for the bountiful blessings of the Creator. It is well to set apart one day for the special recognition of divine bounty and goodness, and it should be celebrated by a reasonable enjoyment of the good things of life. We shall be better all the year for it. Another use of Thanksgiving Day is the effect it has in strengthening the sentiment of home and the ties of family. This hurrying, practical life causes a neglect of the household gods, men are almost strangers to their own families, and thousands have no fireside of their own but are transient sojourners at hotels and boarding houses. It is a custom to be cherished, which brings children home from their wanderings, gathers the home circle again beneath the parental roof, and knits up again the raveled bonds of family affection. Another beneficial effect of the day is to bring to our minds the sturdy virtues of the Puritans. We should emulate their confidence in high principles, and their adherence to their best convictions.

The Bible in the English Reformation—Sermon by Rev. N. H. Chamberlin.

Rev. N. H. Chamberlin delivered a lecture last evening in Zion Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, on "The Bible in the English Reformation." In this lecture he said: We are to study some of those forces which opposed the corruptions of the Romish Church, and gave the Reformation its permanency. For a thousand years the Church had been falling into lethargy and decay, but the Good Shepherd was preparing for its awakening and renewal, and after the destruction of much of the rubbish under Elizabeth, the great truth became reasserted that the Bible must be practically obeyed. Thus the Reformation took shape, and became a power in England. He paid a tribute to John Wickliffe, and proceeded to say: To William Tindale was due the credit of giving the Bible to the common people of England in their own language. The first edition of the New Testament was bought up by the English Bishop, without the author's knowledge, and burned in in the streets of London. This great and earnest martyr was at last strangled, after publishing his second edition, praying in his last moments, "Lord, open the King of England's eyes." Subsequently, when Henry VIII. found the necessity of using the Bible against the Pope, he encouraged its publication, and now the edition of James is substantially that of Tindale, with the martyrs' blood marks still upon it. In 1527 a strange procession moved from Fleet Prison to St. Paul's. It the centre of the nave sat Woolsey, with thirty-six of his clergy around him. Opposite to them six heretics were expressing penitence for reading the Bible, and then in humble procession they marched around the flame, casting their Bibles in. Now, in that same grand temple, as elsewhere throughout all England, that same Bible is freely, openly and constantly read. The Bible men of the Reformation, hungry after a famine of a thousand years, devoured it in an ecstasy of joy, and are to be honored for it. But Bible men should be also churchmen. It is not a man's sole business to save his own soul; he must encourage that system of the Church which seeks to save others. The Romish Church locked up the Bible and kept it; the Puritans have scattered it broadcast and lost it. To the Catholic Church belongs the great duty of preserving the Bible and properly interpreting it.

Church of the Heavenly Rest—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Weston.

The second sermon of the course on "The Conservative Spirit of the Episcopal Church, as Regards Changes in Doctrine and Ritual," was preached last evening by Rev. Dr. Weston, of St. John's Chapel. After the usual preliminary services, he announced his text as

"Turn not from it, to the right hand or to the left."—Joshua, i., 7.

There is an old aphorism, he said, that "we go in the middle paths most safely." It is proposed to show that the Episcopal or Catholic Church, occupies the middle ground, when contrasted with Rome on the one hand, and Dissent on the other. First, in her Ritual—Rome's is gorgeous, the Puritan's is bald. Ours, avoiding the dramatic display of the one and the meagreness of the other, is simple without poverty and rich without splendor. Secondly, in the sacrament of holy baptism we occupy the middle ground. Rome declares that there is no salvation out of their Church, the entrance to which is through their baptism. Dissent, in some instances, ignores baptism altogether, in others denies it to infants, and in all does not recognize it as a saving ordinance. Thirdly, in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, we walk the middle paths. Fourthly, in regard to tradition, we hold the middle course. Rome teaches that Holy Scripture alone is not sufficient for salvation, but makes the written and unwritten tradition of men of equal importance with Holy Writ. Dissent, going to the other extreme, demands that we shall take the Bible without note or comment, and that, in interpreting it, each one is at liberty to consult his own individual judgment. We, moving between these two extremes, declare that the meaning of the Bible is the Bible; that, in interpreting it, we appeal to the primitive Church; that Holy Scripture is sufficient for salvation, and that its custodian and expositor is the Church. Fifthly, we stand on the middle ground on the doctrine of the intermediate state. We are living in an eventful age. Men are asking what is truth? Thinking Christians are wearied with Dissent, and are striving for unity. The Bishop of Rome assembles his so-called Ecumenical Council. The Protestants with representatives from all parts of the world, will assemble them in New-York in 1870. The avowed object on all hands is unity. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished. How is it to be brought about? The Protestants will not go to Rome; Rome will not come over to the Protestants. The Greek Church will fraternize with neither. Where then is the most practical ground of compromise? Plainly the middle ground, usually not only the safest, but the truest in all controversy, whether secular or religious. The middle ground, the Catholic ground, the ground occupied by the early Church, before Papacy or Dissent was heard of, when there was one Lord, one faith, one baptism!

Earnestness in Well-Doing—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached last evening from the forty-third and forty-fifth verses of the twelfth chapter of St. Matthew:

"When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places, seeking rest and findeth none."

The parable of the text, he said, was undoubtedly intended for the Jews as a nation. But the principle involved is universal; it has application to the Church and to individuals. It was to the latter that he would apply it on this occasion. A soul that is very particular about itself—clean and garnished, but has nothing else to boast of—is not a soul that God delights in. Men who are living in the practice of great sins frequently have an intermission—a period of introspection. These periods often continue for weeks or months; they are often the result of sickness; sometimes of reason and calm reflection. When men are thus arrested in their career of sin, from whatever cause, it is of the last importance that they should know what step to take next. The Scripture way is the only right way—break off your sins by righteousness; cease to do evil and learn to do well. A man must put all the earnestness and vim into his well doing that he did into his evil doing; unless he do this the old temptation will come back on him with redoubled force, and the last estate will be worse than the first. It will not be enough to turn from sin to a merely respectable and serviceable morality; there must be a fervent piety. Under this conceit and self-satisfied Phariseeism are often concealed the most base and verminous vices and passions, and such a man is more offensive in the sight of God than spontaneous and uncalculating sinfulness. All sins of the passions work physical as well as moral degeneration, so that passions become uncontrollable appetites. There are men—intemperate and lustful men—who, in their endeavors to reform, suffer the torments of the damned in this life. Thus a sinful man sins not only against his soul but against every bone in his body. Such men find reformation exceedingly difficult, and especially if they are men of leisure—so-called fortunate men—who have no regular occupation. The Speaker here drew a vivid and very ludicrous picture of an idle roué endeavoring to reform and lead a virtuous life. It is not a safe thing for a man who has been going wrong to merely cease to go wrong. He must gain an *impetus* in the right direction; he must put himself under new circumstances and be impelled by new motives. It is not enough to join the Church; he may belong to the Church and still not be a good man in the sight of God. A man must be converted; must receive a change of heart; must go to God and repent of all his sins, and consecrate himself while here and hereafter to the love and service of God.

The Husband and His Duties—A Sermon by Rev. Dr. W. Aikman.

Rev. Dr. W. Aikman preached the third of a course of sermons on "The Family Life," at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning. His subject was, "The Husband and his Duties," and he took for his text the words, "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the Church, and gave himself for it." (Ephesians, v., 25.) Here, he said, was the highest possible standard of devoted affection, and it was addressed to husbands, like all other scriptural injunctions on this subject, because men were much more likely to become cold and neglectful than women.

The first duty of husbands is to sympathise with their wives in all their cares and labors. Men are apt to forget, in the perplexities and annoyances of business, that home cares are also annoying and try the patience and the strength of their wives. They come home expecting sympathy and attention, but are too apt to have none to give. Frequently they are morose and peevish, and give their attention to the newspaper, or leave the house and seek the companionship of men at the club or the hotel, while their wives are left alone and sad, borne down with family cares and longing for sympathy and affection. A single kindly word or look that tells his thought of her and her troubles, would lift half the weight of care from her heart. Secondly, husbands should make confidants of their wives, consulting them on their business plans and prospects, and especially on their troubles and embarrassments. A woman's intuition is often better than all his wisdom and shrewdness, and her ready sympathy and interest is a powerful aid for his efforts, for their mutual welfare. Thirdly, men should show their love for their wives in constant attentions, in their manner of treating them, and in the thousand and one trifling offices of affection which may be hardly noticeable, but which make all the difference between a life of sad and undefined longing, and a cheery, happy existence. Above all, men should beware of treating their wives with rudeness and incivility, as if they were the only persons not entitled to their consideration and respect. They should think of their sensitive feelings and their need of sympathy, and "never let the fire of love go out or cease to show that the flame is burning with unabated fervor."

Dedication of a New Presbyterian Church in Fifty-sixth-Street.

The Central Presbyterian Church, formerly of Broome-street, yesterday dedicated their new house of worship in West Fifty-sixth-street, near Broadway. The present building was commenced last Spring, and is simply the chapel of the church which will eventually be erected back of it, facing on Fifty-seventh-street. The Church property runs through from street to street, and is valued, with the chapel, at $90,000. The latter is a neat brick structure, tastily decorated inside, and capable of seating comfortably 500 persons.

The dedicatory services yesterday were of an interesting character, and were attended by a full congregation.

Rev. J. H. Wilson, pastor of the Church, offered the invocation prayer and delivered the sermon. Rev. Dr. Spaulding read the Scriptures and hymn, and the venerable Rev. Dr. T. H. Skinner offered the dedicatory prayer.

The pastor's sermon was taken from the text Ezekiel, xlvii., 12, from which he discoursed on the "Influence of the Sanctuary, considered independently of the preaching of the Gospel or the influence of worship."

The Bible in the Public Schools.

A meeting for the discussion of the Bible in connection with the public schools was held at No. 304 West Sixteenth-street, last evening. Dr. Sheppard presided. He said that a movement existed among the Catholics in this City, which had for its object the expulsion of the Protestant or King James' version of the Bible from our public schools and the introduction of the Douay or Catholic version in its place. He denied that the Roman Catholics would not be satisfied with gaining such a victory, but that they would strive to keep out all children from the schools who were not Catholics, or who did not adopt their creed. He mentioned the fact that the Catholic institutions in this City received $203,000 out of $255,000 appropriated by the State Legislature last year to the various denominations, in order to show the great efforts made by the former religious body for securing a predominance over all other sects. He was in favor of having a liberal Christian spirit manifested in our free schools, but was opposed to the removal of the Protestant Bible. Remarks were also made by Messrs. McChesney, Bull, Wilson and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Church Dedication in Jersey City.

The corner stone of a new Roman Catholic Church, to be known as St. Bridget's, was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday at the corner of Gilbert and Mercer streets, in Jersey City. Father Corrigan led the services, and deposited the stone. St. Peter's and the Hibernian benevolent societies, St. Patrick's and the Father Mathew temperance societies, the Workingmen's Union and the Laborers' Society, and St. Boniface Benevolent Society, all of Jersey City, together with St. Joseph's Temperance Society, of Hudson City, assisted in the ceremonies, while a concourse of spectators, to the number perhaps of three thousand, witnessed them. The dedicatory address was delivered by Father Byrnes, of Camden. The church stands upon a lot at the corner designated. It has a brick foundation, which is to be surmounted by a frame superstructure. Its estimated capacity will be equal to the accommodation of between 700 and 800 people, and its cost as estimated is about $10,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 13—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the accounts. American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties, 1862	83¾
United States Five-twenties, 1865, old	82¼
United States Five-twenties, 1867	84
United States Ten-forties	78
Erie Railway Shares	20½
Illinois Centrals	98
Atlantic and Great Western	26

Liverpool, Nov. 13—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opens steady. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.@11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn, 29s. 6d. ℔ quarter for European.

London, Nov. 13.—Sperm Oil, £91@£92 ℔ ton. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 9¼d. ℔ gallon. Tallow, 46s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Sugar quiet and steady both on spot and afloat.

Bremen, Nov. 13.—Petroleum closed quiet and steady last night.

Hamburg, Nov. 13.—Petroleum closed flat last night.

London, Nov. 13—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money and 93⅜ for the account. American securities closed quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; 1865, old, 82¼; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 78½. Stocks steady. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 98½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

Liverpool, Nov. 13—4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.@11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

Provisions—Cheese, 69s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

Produce—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9¼d. ℔ gallon.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 67c.

Antwerp, Nov. 13.—Petroleum opens quiet and steady at 61½f. for Standard White.

Havre, Nov. 13.—Cotton opens quiet both on spot and afloat; Low Middling, afloat, 131f. ℔ cwt.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 71f. 60c.

Frankfort, Nov. 13.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat at 89½ for the issue of 1862.

Antwerp, Nov. 13.—Petroleum closed active but unchanged.

Havre, Nov. 13.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged for both on spot and afloat.

Frankfort, Nov. 14.—United States bonds flat; Five-twenties of 1862 are quoted at 89.

Havana, Nov. 14.—The following is a statement of the condition of the Havana and Matanzas markets at the close of business yesterday: Sugar—Stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 107,000 boxes, 2,200 hhds.; exported during the week, 5,000 boxes, and 100 hhds. to foreign ports, and 1,400 boxes to the United States; the market closed slightly animated at unchanged prices. Lard steady at 20c.@21¼c. in tierces, and 22c.@24c. in 25-lb. tins. Flour buoyant at $10@$12 ℔ bbl. Butter steady at 32½c.@... lb. Tallow buoyant. Bacon declining; quoted at ...c.@...c. Wax—Yellow buoyant at $7 75@$8 25 ℔ arroba; White, $24. Petroleum active at 4¼@4½ reals ℔ gallon. Potatoes active at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl. Hams in active demand at 23c. for Common Salted, and 25c.@27c. for Sugar Cured. Hoops—Box active at 8@8½ reals; Hogshead firmer. Shooks—The supply is supplied; quoted at $4@$4 50 ℔ thousand for 14 feet shaved. Freights dull and declining. Exchange—On London 15½@16 ℔ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 4@5 ℔ cent. premium; in currency, 18@17 ℔ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

St. Louis, Nov. 13.—Nothing doing in Tobacco. Cotton dull at 23½c. for Middling. Flour heavy; Fall Superfine, $3 70@$4; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Choice Double Extra, $5@$5 50; Family, $5 75@$7 75. Wheat unchanged. Corn advancing; Choice Yellow, 90c.; Good to Prime White, 80c.@85c. Oats easier at 42c.@43½c. in bulk, and 47c.@49c. in sacks. Barley heavy; strictly prime Minnesota, $1 10. Rye steady at 85c.@86c. Whisky scarce and higher at $1 02. Pork—Jobbing sales of New Mess at $32. Dry-salt Meats—Jobbing sales at 12½c. for Shoulders; 16½c. for Clear Rib; 18¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon—Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 20c. Lard—Jobbing sales at 18½c. for tierces, and 17½c. for keg. Cattle steady; Common and Medium, $2 25@$4; Good to Choice, $5@$6 50. Live Hogs buoyant; Light, $8 75; Good to Choice, $9 50@$10 25; Extra, $10 50@$10 62. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,800 head.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Exchange 1-10 ℔ cent. off buying; 1-10 ℔ cent. premium selling. Flour dull, but firm at $4 25@$4 50 for Spring Extra. Wheat dull; No. 2 at 84½c.@85c. Corn advanced 1c.; No. 2 at 59½c.@60½c. Oats steady and quiet; No. 2 at 38½c.@38¾c. Rye active and firmer; No. 2 at 69c.@70c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 at 90c.@92c. Highwines firm at $1. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, $29. Lard, 16¼c.@17c. Cattle firm at $4@$4 75 for Butchers' Cows and Light Steers. Live Hogs active at $9@$9 87½ for Fair to Choice; $10@$10 25 for Extra to Extra Prime. Freights dull at 9c. for Wheat to Buffalo. Receipts—3,200 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 4,200 bushels Rye, 2,600 bushels Barley, 1,000 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 96,850 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley.

Buffalo, Nov. 13.—Receipts—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000; Barley, 34,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 140,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 37,000 bushels. Freights weak at 22½c.@24c. on Wheat, 19c.@20c. on Corn, and 12c.@12½c. on Oats to New-York, closing at [illegible]

[illegible] quiet and steady at $4@$4 25 for Western; $4 25@$4 75 for Canada Sheep and Lambs. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; market closes firm and active at $9@$10 50 for Common to Extra.

Albany, Nov. 13.—Wheat continues to move slowly, and with even light receipts there is no quotable improvement in prices; the only sale reported was 70 bags White Michigan at $1 60. Rye is drooping and dull; a sale of 300 bushels State was made on private terms, but known to be below $1 10. Corn quiet and Western Mixed is nominal at $1 07 for car lots at East Albany. Barley rules stronger in price, and a better feeling pervades the market; there is a marked falling off in the receipts by railroad, and the surplus arrivals are fast changing hands; even the objectionable cargoes detained at the break are changing hands; sales 4,000 bushels Two-rowed Lake Shore at $1 10; 1,100 bushels No. 2 Six-rowed at $1 25, in the elevator. Oats are in rather small supply, with a steady demand; sales 700 bushels State at 60c., and a bag lot at the same price.

Oswego, Nov. 13.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 for White; $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 1,500 bushels Red Indiana at $1 25, and car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25. Corn quiet; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 at $1c., and 2,000 bushels do. do. at 91c. Barley dull and unchanged; sales 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 21, and 4,000 bushels Ordinary do. at $1 15. Rye and Peas quiet. Corn-Meal, $1 90 ℔ cwt. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middling, $28@$30 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 16c.; Barley, 14½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 80c.; to Albany, 70c. Lake Imports—11,000 bushels Wheat, 5,300 bushels Barley.

Cincinnati, Nov. 13.—Flour unchanged; Family, $5 20@$5 35. Wheat dull; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 14. Corn scarce and in demand at 88c. for Ear. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales at 50c.@55c., the latter for choice White. Rye dull and declining; sales of No. 1 at 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull; Middling, 23½c. Whisky firm at $1. Pork dull at $30. Bulk Meats two-thirds cured, 13½c. for Shoulders, 16½c.@16½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides, packed. Lard in fair demand at 16½c. for steam and kettle. Green Meats firm at 10½c.@10½c. for Shoulders and Hams. Live Hogs firm at $9@$10; receipts, 3,800 head. Exchange dull at 1-10 discount, buying. Money close at 9@10 ℔ cent.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—Cotton dull; Middling Uplands, 24½c.@25c.; Middling Orleans, 25½c. Flour unchanged; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 25@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $6; Indiana and Ohio, $6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 50. Wheat unchanged; Red, $1 35@$1 38. Corn held firmly; Yellow, $1 08; Western, 90c.@$1 05. Oats firm at 60c. Petroleum—Less doing; Crude unchanged; Refined, 33½c. Coffee unchanged. Sugar firmer; fair and good Refining Cuba, 11½c.@11¾c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky advanced to $1 08 for iron-bound.

Baltimore, Nov. 13.—Cotton dull. Middling nominally 24½c.@24¾c. Flour dull, slightly favors buyers, but without decided change. Wheat steady at $1 35@$1 38. Corn firm; New White, 90c.@95c.; Old do., $1@$1 08. Oats dull at 62c.@65c. Rye dull at 96c.@98c. Mess Pork firm at $32 50. Bacon quiet, stock scarce; Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.; Shoulders, 15½c. Hams, New, 21c. Lard quiet at 19c.@19½c. Whisky market better; sales at $1 06@$1 07.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—Flour, $4 87½@$5 50. Wheat—Sales of good Shipping at $1 50; Choice Milling, $1 55. Legal Tenders, 79½. Mining Shares during the week were active, the sales exceeding $1,250,000. Alpha, $30; Belcher, $15; Bullion, $16; Chollar, $24; Crown Point, $15; Confidence, $35; Empire Mill, $36; Gould & Curry, $96; Hale & Norcross, $176; Imperial, $54; Kentuck, $177; Occidental, $13; Ophir, $14; Overman, $100; Savage, $61; Sierra Nevada, $13; Yellow Jacket, $43.

Louisville, Nov. 13.—Low Middling Cotton, 23½c. Flour steady; Extra Family, $5 25. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady at 85c. Oats steady at 50c. Rye steady at 90c., all in bulk. Hogs, $10 25 for Choice, gross. Tobacco quiet; sales 19 hhds. at $5 85 for Scraps; $9@$10 50 for Lugs; $10@$11 75 for Medium Leaf. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $30. Bacon—Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 20c. Bulk Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. Lard—Tierce, 17½c. Whisky, 97c.

Toledo, Nov. 13.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; Regular White Michigan, $1 06; Amber, $1 06; No. 1 Red, $1 13; No. 2 do., $1 07. Corn declining; No. 1 offered at 81c.; sales of No. 2 at 80c. Oats unchanged. Dressed Hogs better at $10 50@$12. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts—1,700 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, La., Nov. 13.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 23½c.@24c.; sales, 3,000 bales; receipts, 2,469 bales; exports, 4,000 bales. Flour firm at $5 25 for Superfine, $5 70 for Extra, and $6 25 for Double Extra. Mess Pork firmer; held at $31 50. Lard dull at 17½c.@19½c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 126⅞. Sterling Exchange, 137½. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼ ℔ cent. discount.

Milwaukee, Nov. 13.—Flour heavy; City Double Extra, $4 37½@$5 12. Wheat declining at 83c. for No. 1, and 80c. for No. 2. Oats firm at 38½c. for No. 2. Corn firm at 75c. for No. 2. Freights firm at 9c. to Buffalo, 10c. to Oswego. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat.

Memphis, Nov. 13.—Cotton firm at 23c.; receipts, 900 bales; exports, 1,548 bales; stock, 10,391 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn, 90c.; the market is bare. Oats, 68c. Pork, $31 50. Lard, 18c.@19½c. Bacon—The market is bare; Shoulders, 17¼c.; Sides, 21c.; Bulk Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18c.

Cleveland, Nov. 13.—Wheat declining; No. 1 Red, $1 15; No. 2 Red, $1 10. Corn firm and held at 80c. for No. 2. Oats quiet at 47c. for No. 1 State. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley nominal.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 13.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 43½c. Rosin steady at $1 55@$6. Crude Turpentine, $1 80@$3. Tar unchanged. Cotton steady.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 13.—Cotton—Demand fair; stock on sale light; market closed quiet at the inside rates; sales 800 bales; Middling at 23¼c.@23¾c.; receipts, 1,380 bales; exports, 4,482 bales.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 13.—Flour dull at $6 75@$6 85. Wheat advancing; Extra White, $1 30@$1 31; No. 1 do., $1 21; Amber, $1 08; Regular, $1 06@$1 07. Barley, $1 80 ℔ cental.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 13.—Cotton very firm; stock light; Middling, 23¾c.; receipts, 858 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,636 bales; coastwise, 1,315 bales.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 13.—Cotton—Receipts, 3,610 bales; exports, 3,217 bales; sales 790 bales Middling at 23¼c.; market firm.

Norfolk, Nov. 13.—Cotton—Net receipts, 1,010 bales; exports coastwise, 480 bales; sales 50 bales; Low Middling, 22½c.; market closed quiet.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 13.—Cotton—Market quiet but firm; sales 600 bales; receipts, 800 bales; Middling, 23c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 48½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55½. Gold, 126¾.

[Advertisement.]

No house can be robbed when protected with Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Eight years' experience without a failure. Applied to the best houses invisibly and without damage. Send for a pamphlet. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] J. L. [illegible] & Co., No. 8 [illegible]-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	Nov. 16	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Boston	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Nemesis	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Nov. 18	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	Nov. 20	New-York	London.
Iowa	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Cleopatra	Nov. 16	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Eagle	Nov. 18	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Nov. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, at 1:45 P. M. For Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Boston*.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R. Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 14—*In steamship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, &c.*—A. T. Halsey, wife, 2 children and servant, G. A. Hawley, Felixe Herrera, M. Campos Diaz, Ed. Berron, Ernest Fischer, Alonzo Hernandez, J. Church.

In steamship Magnolia, from Charleston.—Charles Appleton, John Riley, J. L. Buckalew and lady, Mrs. J. A. Smith, E. O. Adams, E. Hopkins, M. Carrington, 2 Sisters Mercy, and 4 in the steerage.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Jas. Ryder, Mrs. Davis and daughter, M. Boyd, F. Stumpf, Jos. Tuttle, and 4 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same agents.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 47 | Sun sets.... 4 42 | Moon sets.. 9 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 35 | Gov. Island. 5 25 | Hell Gate.. 6 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 14.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Mexico, Deaken, Vera Cruz Nov. 2, Sisal 6th, and Havana 9th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had light N. E. winds and fine weather the most of the passage. Nov. 12, at 8 A. M., lat. 30 25 N., lon. 79 25 W., signalized bark Augusta Fitch, bound N. Left at Vera Cruz, Nov. 2, schr. Eliza Jackson, to sail same day for Tampico and New-York.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Nov. 13, at 6 A. M., 40 miles north of Hatteras, spoke the steamer Martin Washington, bound S.

Steamship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Nov. 6, and the Bar 7th, with cotton seed, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Bark Le Regina del Fiori, (Ital.) Paoletto, Newcastle, Eng., 75 ds., with 451 tons coal to M. Briggs & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Was 20 ds. to the westward of lon. 64, with constant westerly gales.

Bark Pawnee, (U. S.) Smith, Portsmouth, N. H., in tow of U. S. steamship Clayton.

Bark Magdalena, Sherron, Aspinwall 20 ds., with mdse. to J. P. Joy. Has had northerly winds the entire passage, and has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras. Died on board, Nov. 1, Jas. Tompkins, of Brooklyn, second mate.

Bark Brazil, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Hebbert, Passages, Spain, 46 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 20 ds. from lon. 60 W., with strong westerly winds.

Bark Kensington, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Raymond, Plymouth, Eng., 45 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced strong westerly winds for past 15 ds.

Brig Memphis, (of Windsor, N. S.) Sanford, San Juan, Nic., 24 ds., with hides, rubber, &c., to C. Durand—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had strong northerly winds the whole passage. Left no vessels in port.

Brig Jesse, (Aust.) Bartolich, Cette Aug. 31, and Gibraltar Sept. 17, with wine, lead, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Experienced constant westerly gales since Oct. 27, during which lost and split sails.

Brig Alice Woods, (of St. John, N. B.) Doherty, Boston 6 ds., in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co. Will load for Liverpool.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts) Hassell, Baracoa 17 ds., with fruit and 2 passengers to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Jones & Lough. Had light northerly winds and strong N. W. gales during the passage; been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. R. B. King, Bliven, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Casico, Henderson, New-Haven, for Savannah.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. White, (Br.) Hersey, Halifax, N. S., 10 ds., with fish to T. S. Whitman.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Guptil, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. P. Hawes, Jackson, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jos. E. Potts, Robins, Port Jefferson, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zach, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. C. G. Crammer, Wasson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Glading, Wickford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edwin, Borden, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to J. P. Robinson.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Young, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Lizzie D. Small, Tyre, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. H. Mills, Tilerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Hobarts, Manson, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Schr. Fashion, Warren, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henrietta, Selsey, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Smith, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Colt, New-London, for Alexandria.

Schr. Kate Kallahan, Tiffany, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Phinney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Danl. Webster, Packer, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tusker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Murphy, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. Waterman, Hingley, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Wallace, Anderson, Norwalk, for Rondout.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Muncey, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Wm. H. Tiere, Gifford, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Kelly, Newport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Layton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Stockton, Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. Anna, Bearse, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Britannia, (Br.) Gleason, Bridgeport, in ballast for St. Kitts.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Best, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Price, Ferguson, Plymouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, Mybeon, Providence, for Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Schr. F. F. Ales, Fowler, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Fall River.

Schr. Gust. Johnson, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Madison.

Schr. Nelson, Allen, Norwalk.

Schr. M. B. Gildersleeve, Lawson, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eveline Bent, Cox, Bridgeport.

Schr. Jos. Hall, Hillett, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Emigrant, Tryon, Bridgeport.

Schr. Charles Deering, Taunton.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Abbott, Hartford.

Schr. M. J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.

[illegible]

Schr. Bruce, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

[illegible]

Schr. Daniel Morris, Dunn, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Relief, Black, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. Thos. Williams, Loud, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. R. B. Sharp, Cole, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Thompson, Stamford.

Schr. Oliver S. Hazard, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Sarah, Cobb, New-Bedford.

Schr. Josephine, Phinney, Pawtucket.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Bishop.

Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Franklin, Hallock, New-Haven.

Schr. Sallie W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Warren, R. I.

Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Hamilton, Chase, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.

Schr. Niantic, Green, Taunton.

Schr. Thos. S. Smith, Buman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Empire, Mathews, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Helen, Perry, Providence.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Cinderella, Vera, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Vigilant, Nicherson, Providence.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. U. S. Paws, Howland, New-Bedford.

Schr. Messenger, Peck, Taunton.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. E.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; bark Hancock, from Bucksport.

14th.—Arr. barks M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; Acacia, from Baltimore; brigs Ingomar, from Porto Prince; H. Houston, from Bermuda; schrs. Hattie Ellen, from Turk's Island; T. M. Collins, Rappahannock, D. Sawyer, H. Westbrook, Senator, Frank M. Freeman, and Adrian, from New-York.

Below—Brigs Spokane and Elmira.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 14.—Arr. steamer Saragossa, from New-York; schrs. Fawn, from Philadelphia; H. G. Hand, from Albany, N. Y. Sld. schrs. J. A. Griffin, for Philadelphia; M. B. Renwick, for Wilmington, Del.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 14.—Passed in for Baltimore—bark St. Lawrence, from Demerara. Passed out—barks Yo-Mayoba, for Rio; Laboratum, for Bremen; Black Prince, for Liverpool; Pembroke, for Buenos Ayres; N. Churchill, for Liverpool; brigs St. Alexi, for Cardiff; Genoa, for Bremen.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 13, P. M.—Arr. brig Endorus, Farr, Philadelphia, for Portland; schrs. Maggie Bell, Hale; R. Leach, Pendleton, and B. Bullwinkle, French, Rockland, for New-York; Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, for Fall River; Florida, Metcalf, Rockland, for Norwich; Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, for Savannah, (carried away foretopmast night of 12th;) Baltic, Backer, Bangor, for Newark, N. J.; William Boardman, Willard, Bangor, for Hartford; Tesser, Hanley, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Adele Trudell, Hess, Boston, for Philadelphia; Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, for Philadelphia; Lucy A. Orcutt, Hart, Thomaston, for York River, Va.; Caroline Young, Young, Philadelphia, for Lynn; S. C. Noyes, Bradley, Newburyport, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. Planter, Helen M. Hatte, Damon, Northern Light, Katie Hall, Samuel Wood, Excelsior, Chase.

Wind, N. N. W., clear.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—Sld. steamer Hatteras, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Charles H. Marshall, Marshall, from Liverpool, which arrived 13, and anchored in Lower Bay, came up yesterday P. M., and reports: Took a pilot on the 6th inst., off George's, since which time experienced heavy N. W. gales. The C. H. M. brings 157 passengers.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 14.—Schooner Saxon, Captain Cassidy, from Savannah for New-York, put in, Captain and crew sick, and her deck load of lumber shifted.

Bark Regina, reported ashore at the Cape, was gotten off last night, and lies at anchor in the Cape Channel. The wind was too strong to tow her up to-day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 14.—The steamship Rhein, from New-York for Bremen, arrived to-day.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

LENGTH OF ROAD..........117 5-100 MILES.
CAPITAL STOCK....................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

The bonds are limited to less than $16,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific Roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—50 per cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.

These bonds can be registered.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.
All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.
THIS PURE BRANDY IS NOW OFFERED TO THE TRADE AND CONSUMERS IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE DEMAND. IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR ITS STRICT PURITY AND DELICACY OF FLAVOR, BEING MANUFACTURED FROM THE PRODUCT OF SELECTED GRAPES, AND THOROUGHLY REFINED. THE TRADE AND THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO INSPECT IT.
PRICE $6 PER GALLON.
S. BRANNAN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, NO. 66 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER,
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

BEEBES RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

VAPOR BURNER.
Perfect light without chimney. Trade supplied at No. 116 Maiden-lane, by MELICH & CO.

HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT. A remedy of matchless power to relieve and summarily cure any ache or pain, however severe or acute, is for sale by all druggists. 50 cents a bottle.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
AT
UNION ADAMS & CO.

For Ladies.
Patent Merino Vests,
Patent Merino Drawers,
Lace Wool Under Vests,
Find Wool Drawers,
Scarlet Cashmere Vests,
Fine Cardigan Jackets,
Balmoral Stockings,
Kid and Buck Gloves,
Castor and Cloth Gloves,
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

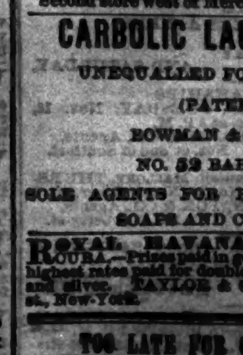
For Misses.
Patent Merino Vests,
Patent Merino Drawers,
Patent Merino Stockings,
Scarlet Cashmere Stockings,
Black Cashmere Stockings,
Kid and Buck Gloves,
Cloth and Castor Gloves,
Fine Cardigan Jackets,
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery,
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Gentlemen.
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,
Undershirts and Drawers,
All Wool Undershirts,
All Wool Under Drawers,
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts,
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers,
Buckskin Shirts and Drawers,
Buck and Cloth Gloves,
Kid and Castor Gloves,
Scarfs, Ties, and Stocks.

For Youth.
Patent Merino Shirts,
Patent Merino Drawers,
All Wool Undershirts,
All Wool Drawers,
Fine Woolen Hosiery,
Knitted Mitts and Gloves,
Wristlets, Mittens,
Suspenders, Ties,
Merino Stockings,
Roman Scarfs, and Ties.

No. 637 Broadway.

TIFFANY & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR
IMPORTATIONS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
BRONZES,
MANTEL SETS,
AND
FIGURES
IN GREAT VARIETY, MANY QUITE NEW, WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK.
Nos. 550 and 552 BROADWAY.



FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS,
Musical Boxes, Fans, Opera Glasses,
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
Paris and Vienna Novelties.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
The above Goods comprise one of the largest varieties to be found in the city, and are offered at Low Prices.
(☞ Sign of Gold Telegraph. ☜)

PRICES REDUCED.
FURNITURE.
Kingman & Murphy,
NO. 96 BLEECKER-ST.,
Second store west of Mercer-st. NEW-YORK.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.
UNEQUALLED FOR FAMILY USE.
(PATENTED.)
BOWMAN & BLEWETT,
NO. 52 BARCLAY-ST.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC SOAPS AND COMPOUNDS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1869.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LATE "The New-York Central Railroad Company" and the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company," are notified that the books will be opened at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, instant, for the exchange of their stock certificates and for the issuing of the consolidation certificates in pursuance of "the agreement and act of consolidation."

Stockholders of the late "The New-York Central Railroad Company" are required to present both their stock and interest certificates, and at the time of the exchange a distribution in cash will be made in pursuance of said agreement and act of consolidation, of one per cent. upon the amount thereof.

The holders of stock certificates and of interest certificates, for eighty per cent. of the par thereof of the late "The New-York Central Railroad Company," are entitled to receive consolidation certificates for twenty-seven per cent. on the par of the stock.

Stockholders of the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company" are entitled to receive consolidation certificates for eighty-five per cent. of the par of their stock. H. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

TAMMANY.—THE HANLONS—GREAT ACT, LITTLE BOB, LE CHAPEAU MAGIQUE, HANLON MIDGETS in MID-AIR, JALLICIAN FETE, ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE GALLOP, Grand Corps de Ballet, Carlton, Sands, French, Dick and Dean; Farce—MY TURN NEXT, TOT. Admission, 50c.; family circle, 25c. MATINEE SATURDAY. THANKSGIVING, Two Performances.